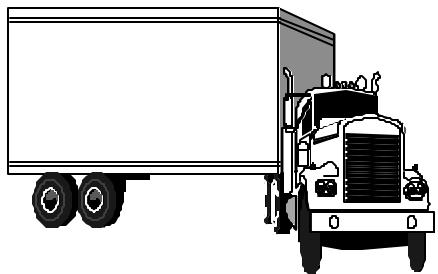


Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

1999

Published by the
Montana Department
of Labor and Industry
Workforce Services Division
Research and Analysis Bureau



*We will do our best to provide this information in accessible format,
on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.*

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

1999

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Department of Labor and Industry
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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

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INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, to plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 200) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 101) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 1999 sample surveyed 3,522 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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Summary for 1999

In 1999, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 17,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 7.2 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the 1999 annual average employment, number of injuries and illnesses occurring, and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division.

Table 1. Employment, frequency, and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana, 1999.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	300.6	17,000	7.2
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.7	300	12.8
--Mining	5.1	400	8.1
--Construction	19.5	1,700	10.8
--Manufacturing	24.5	2,500	10.8
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	1,300	6.2
--Wholesale Trade	18.7	1,300	7.8
--Retail Trade	82.1	4,300	7.5
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.3	300	1.7
--Services	109.4	4,800	6.1

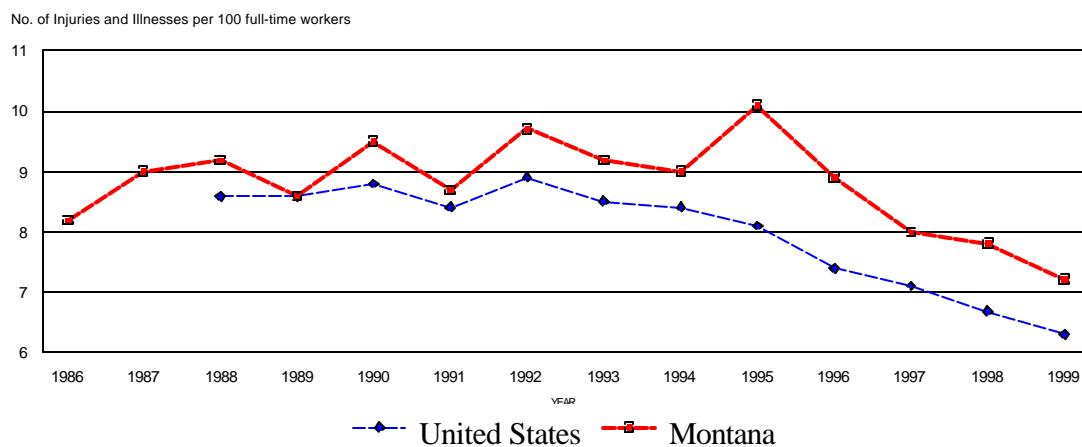
NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing) normally have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than those engaged in providing services (transportation; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services). Mining rates are usually low because safety programs have been emphasized over the past several years.

Within the service producing industries, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector is still the safest industry sector with respect to occupational injuries and illnesses by a considerable margin.

Compared to previous years, the 1999 experience was the best in more than a decade. In fact, 1999 was the fourth straight year in a row where the overall rate has declined. On the other hand, Montana consistently has had higher rates than the national average. The national incidence rate for 1999 was 6.3, 13 percent below Montana's rate. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of overall incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. U.S., 1986-1999.



Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. It is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 5,174 of the 17,000 cases (30 percent) involve at least one day away from work. Nationally, 30 percent of the cases reported involve at least one day away from work.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses which involved at least one day away from work and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana in 1999 by major industry division.

The most common type of injury which involved at least one day away from work in Montana was a sprain or strain. More than half of the injuries (51.0 percent) reported involved sprains or strains. The next most common type of injury involved an unspecified soreness, pain or hurt, except the back. These were involved in 7.7 percent of these cases. In third place were fractures. They occurred 6.3 percent of the time. Employees with fractures had one of the highest median number of days away from work—25.

**Table 2. Employment, frequency and incidence rates
of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with at least one day away from work**

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	300.6	5,174	2.2
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.7	121	4.6
--Mining	5.1	116	2.6
--Construction	19.5	509	3.1
--Manufacturing	24.5	631	2.7
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	552	2.7
--Wholesale Trade	18.7	401	2.4
--Retail Trade	82.1	1,166	2.0
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.3	66	0.4
--Services	109.4	1,612	2.0

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

The most hazardous occupations were nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, truck drivers and non-construction laborers. Table 3 shows that nursing aides, orderlies and attendants accounted for 11.0 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Truck drivers were responsible for 10.0 percent, and non-construction laborers, 6.5 percent. Cooks accounted for another 3.7 percent; and janitors and cleaners, 3.1 percent. Of these occupations, the one having the highest median number of days away from work was truck drivers. The median number of days away from work for an occupational injury for this group was 10 days.

Table 3—Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 1999.

Occupation	Number of Injuries	Proportion of the Total Injuries Reported (%)	Median Number of Days Away from Work
Total	5,174	100.0%	5
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	567	11.0%	5
Truck Drivers	523	10.1%	10
Non-construction Laborers	334	6.5%	4
Cashiers	191	3.7%	6
Cooks	189	3.7%	4
Janitors & Cleaners	160	3.1%	5

Injuries and Illnesses

About 94 percent of the estimated 17,000 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 1999 involved injuries. There were 16,000 injuries compared to 1,000 illnesses. Little variation was observed across the different industry sectors.

Of the 1,000 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses reported in Montana in 1999, an estimated 500 involved disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Table 4. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 1999.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Private Industry	300.6	17,000	16,000	1,000	94.1%
Goods Producing Industries					
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.7	300	300	**	100.0%
--Mining	5.1	400	300	**	75.0%
--Construction	19.5	1,700	1,700	100	100.0%
--Manufacturing	24.5	2,500	2,200	300	88.0%
Service Producing Industries					
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.9	1,300	1,200	100	92.3%
--Wholesale Trade	18.7	1,300	1,300	**	100.0%
--Retail Trade	82.1	4,300	4,200	200	97.7%
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.3	300	200	**	66.7%
--Services	109.4	4,800	4,600	300	95.8%

** FEWER THAN 50 CASES

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Major Industry Divisions

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees are exempt under OSHA regulations from reporting injuries and illnesses occurring in their work areas. Since these smaller operations constitute a majority of this industry in Montana, the estimated incidence rates for this industrial sector are severely underreported.

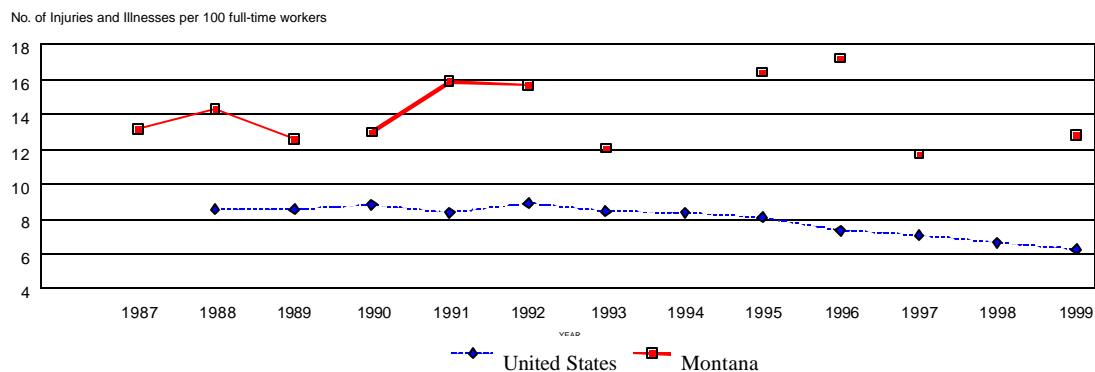
Because of the small number of workers employed in the larger agricultural operations, it has been difficult to consistently estimate the number of occupational injuries and illnesses which occurred. In 1998, the number was too small to report.

In 1999, there were about 300 cases for an incidence rate of 12.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate shows agriculture to be one of the three most hazardous industries in which one can work in Montana.

Over the years, Montana has consistently reported higher incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture sector than the national average.

For example, in 1999 the national incidence rate was 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 2. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, agriculture, forestry & fishing industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



*The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1994 and 1998, because data did not meet publication criteria.

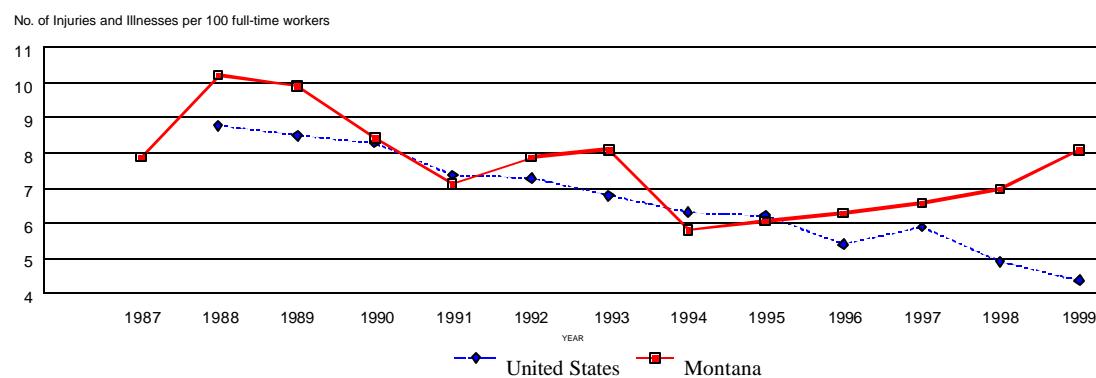
Mining

In recent years, mining has become a relatively small sector in Montana, employing about 5,100 workers. In 1999, it was estimated that there were 400 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among these workers.

The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the mining sector in Montana has been on the rise in recent years. In 1999, it was 8.1, increasing from 7.0 in 1998; 6.6 in 1997; 6.3 in 1996; 6.1 in 1995; and 5.8 in 1994. Roughly 29 percent of these injuries & illnesses involved at least one day away from work.

In recent years, the trend of Montana's incidence rates of injuries and illnesses in the mining sector has been the opposite of the national trend. Where Montana statistics are rising, the nation's statistics are falling. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for mining decreased from 5.9 cases in 1997 to 4.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1999.

Figure 3. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, mining industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



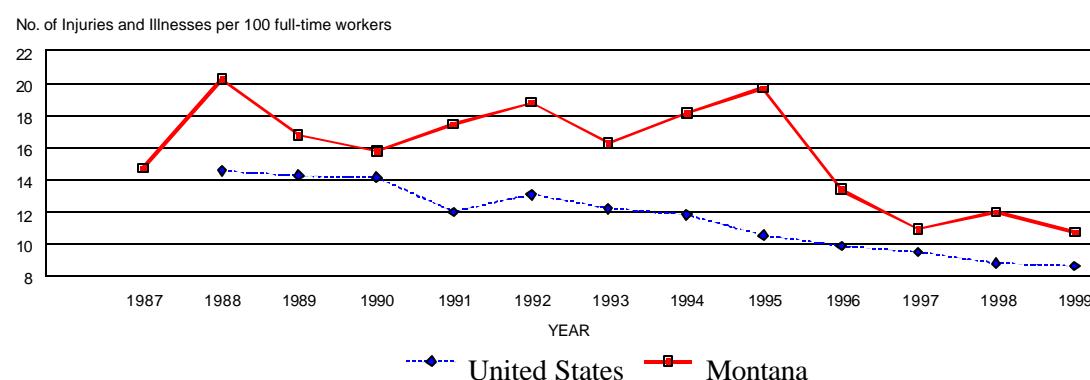
Metal mining had the highest incidence rates within the mining sector. The incidence rate for metal mining was 13.3. In contrast, the incidence rate for coal mining was 3.3 and for nonmetallic minerals mining, 4.2.

Construction

Construction is one of the three industry sectors in Montana with the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In 1999, it was 10.8, lower than the previous rates of 12.0 in 1998 and 11.0 in 1997. Almost all of these are classified as injuries. About 30 percent of the cases were severe enough to involve at least one day away from work.

Compared to national statistics, these rates are high. Montana consistently has a higher number of injuries and illnesses than national statistics would indicate. The national incidence rate for the construction sector in 1999, for example, was 8.6 illnesses and injuries per 100 full-time workers. In Montana, general building contractors had the highest incidence rate of all construction industries surveyed in 1999, with 15.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Special trade contractors followed with an incidence rate of 8.9.

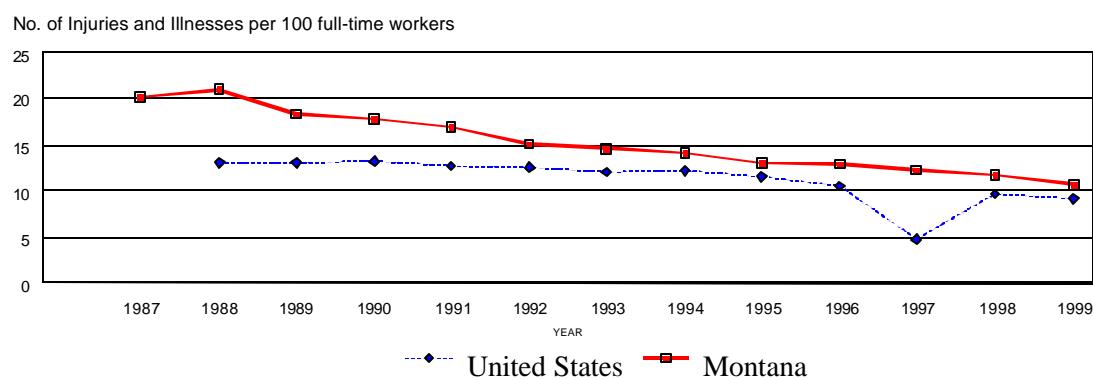
Figure 4. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, construction industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



Manufacturing

Over the past 10 years, the manufacturing sector in both the nation and Montana has reported significantly lower incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. Although manufacturing is one of the three major industry sectors with the highest incidence rates, recent improvement has been commendable. In 1999, the Montana rate was an estimated 10.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down from 11.7 in 1998.

Figure 5. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, manufacturing industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



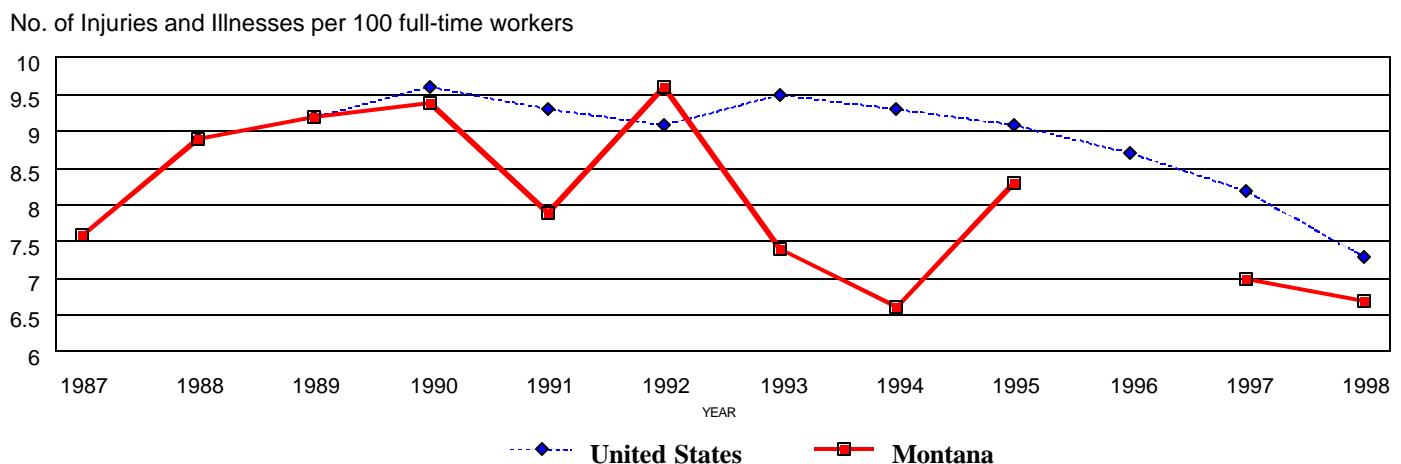
Montana's incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing sector are generally higher than the nation's. Both appear to be on the decline, and the gap is getting smaller. In 1999, the Montana rate was 10.8—17 percent more than the national rate. In 1987, this same ratio was 60 percent more (Montana—21.0; U. S.—13.1). Like the other high-incidence sectors, most (88 percent) of these cases were classified as occupational injuries instead of illnesses. About one-fourth of these involved at least one day away from work. Like the other goods producing industries, sprains, strains and tears were the most common types of injury.

Within manufacturing, establishments in the primary metals had the highest rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. Their 1999 rate was 24.9. This was followed by the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products (14.5) and lumber and wood products (13.2). The median number of workdays lost from an injury in the manufacturing sector was 7 days.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The injury and illness incidence rates for the transportation and public utilities sector for 1999 in Montana was 6.2. This is slightly lower than the rate observed in previous years. In 1998, the rate was 6.7. Nationally, the injury and illness rate for this sector has been higher than the Montana rate in recent years. In 1999, it was 7.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 6. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, transportation, communications & utility industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1996, because data did not meet publication criteria.

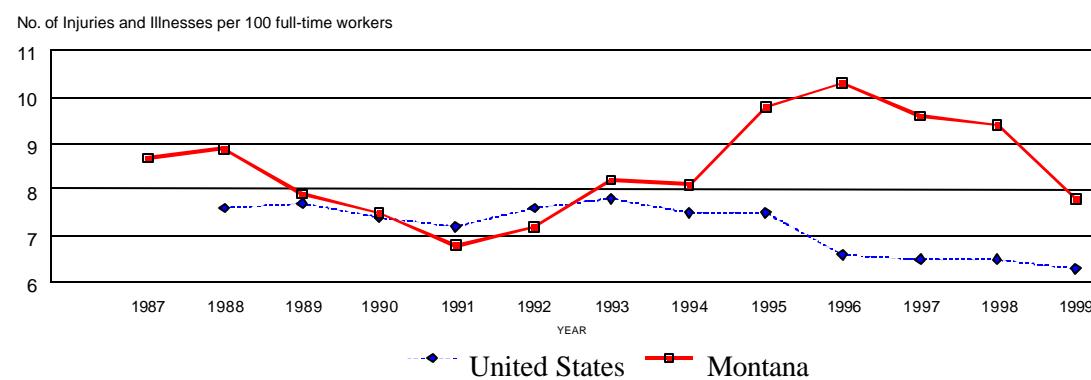
Over 92 percent of the 1999 cases involved injuries, and about 46 percent of them involved cases with lost workdays. This sector is dominated by truck drivers who reported half of the more serious cases, that is, those involving days away from work. The most common types of injuries involved sprains, strains and tears, (57 percent).

About 42 percent of the accidents occurred in Montana establishments involved in the trucking and warehousing industry. This is up substantially from the previous year, where only 33 percent of the transportation industry's occupational injuries came from the trucking and warehousing sector.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade had an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 7.8 in 1999. This rate is lower than those observed in past years. In 1998, for example, the corresponding rate was 9.4. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry is lower. In 1999 it was 6.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

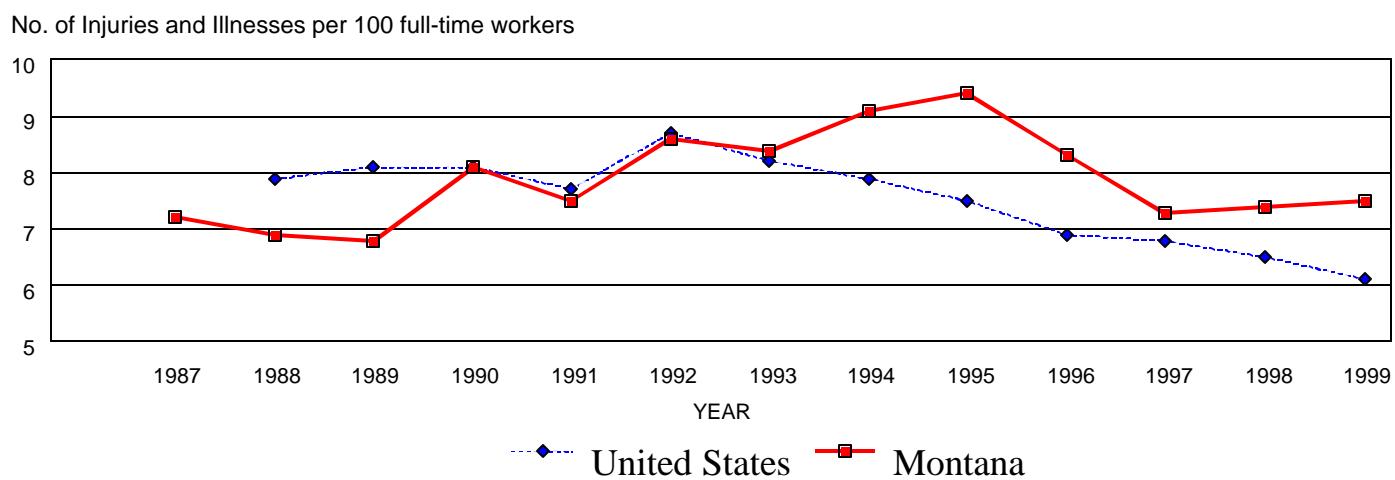
Figure 7. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, wholesale trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



Retail Trade

Retail trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated 4,300 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in 1999. The incidence rate was 7.5 in 1999, about the same as 1998's rate of 7.4. Nationally, the incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector has been lower than the state's rate in recent years. In 1999, for example, the national rate was 6.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 8. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, retail trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



reported.

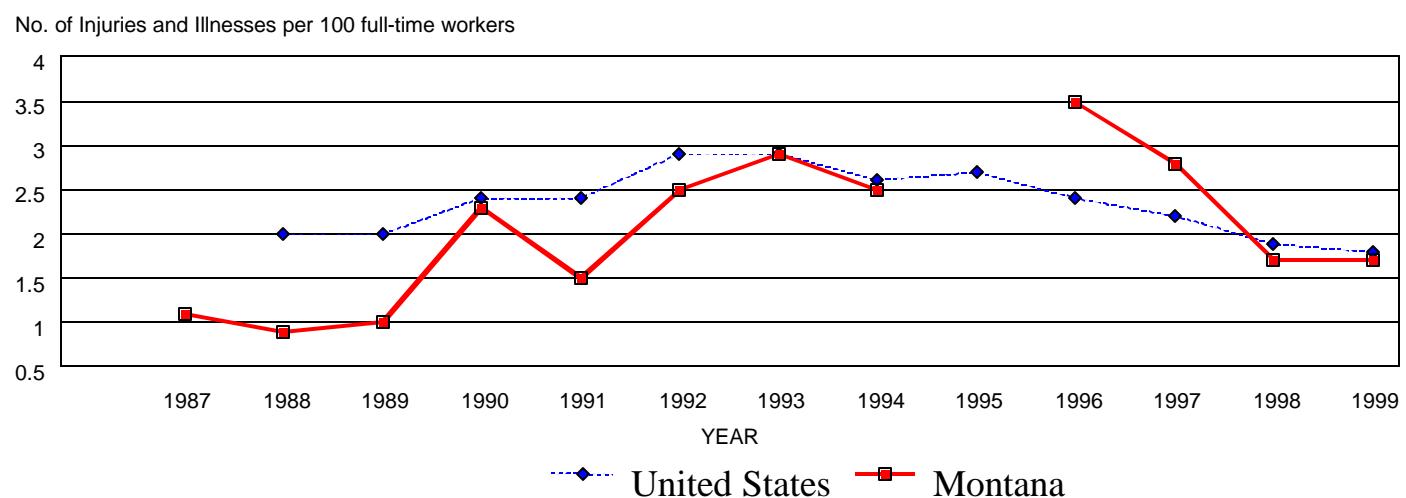
With respect to retail trade, they accounted for 96 percent of the total number of cases in 1999. The injuries and illnesses in retail trade are different in that they are not as severe. In this respect, they are similar to those reported by establishments in the wholesale trade sector. Only about 27 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector involve at least one day away from work. The most common type of injury was again sprains and strains.

Within the retail trade sector, building materials and garden supply stores had the highest incidence rate with 11.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This was followed by automotive dealers and service stations (9.0) and food stores (8.9).

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) continued its history as Montana's and the nation's safest industry in 1999 with a Montana incidence rate of 1.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for FIRE was 1.8.

Figure 9. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



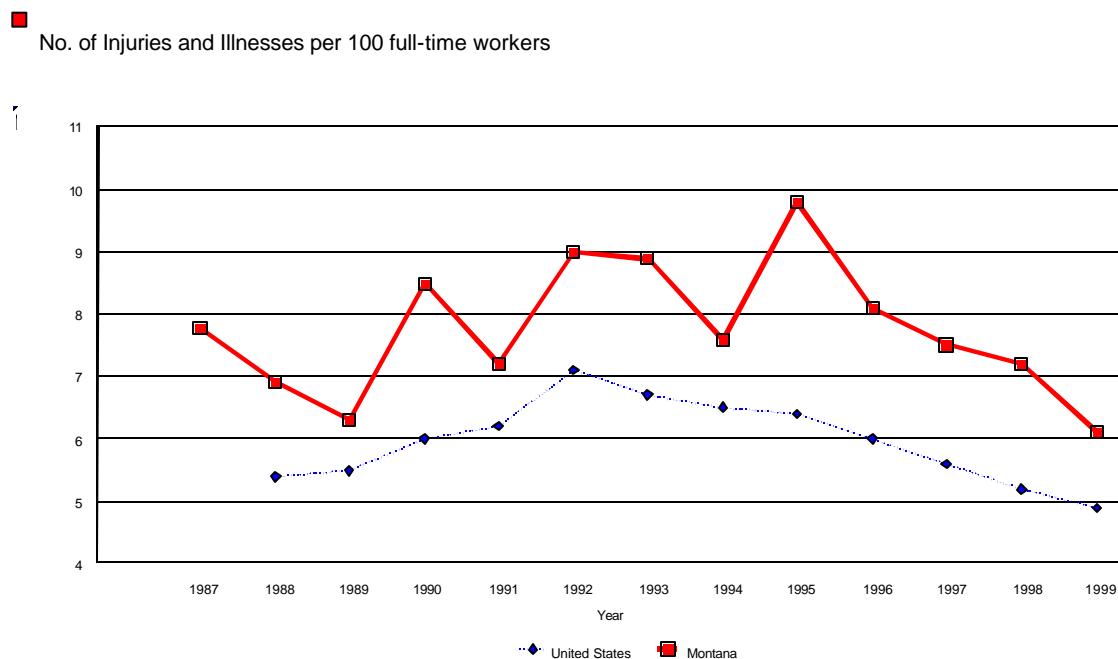
The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1995, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Services

Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated total of 4,800 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 1999. The corresponding incidence rate was 6.1, a decrease from 1998's rate of 7.2. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for the services sector has been consistently lower than the state's. In 1999, the national rate was reported to be 4.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This indicates that Montana's rate is 24 percent higher than the corresponding national rate.

Workers in hotels and other lodging places had the highest incidence rate in 1999 within the services sector. Those providing personal services came in second. Establishments in these groups reported rates of 10.4 and 8.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, respectively.

Figure 10. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, service industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1999.



Appendix A

Tables showing Montana 1999 Incidence Rates by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 6—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

TABLE 3—by Major Industry Division & Employment Size

TABLE 5—by Type of Case, Major Industry Division & Year

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 14—by Selected Nature of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 15—by Selected Parts of the Body Affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 16—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 17—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Montana												
Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries				Cases without lost work-days	
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases				
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			
Private Industry⁷		300.6	7.2	2.8	2.2	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.1	4.1		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		4.7	12.8	5.1	4.6	7.7	12.6	4.9	4.4	7.7		
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	2.6	14.8	6.1	5.3	8.7	14.5	5.8	5.0	8.7		
Mining⁸		5.1	8.1	4.1	2.6	4.0	7.7	3.8	2.4	3.9		
Metal mining ⁸	10	1.9	13.3	8.1	4.6	5.2	12.5	7.7	4.3	4.8		
Coal mining ⁸	12	1.0	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.4		
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.3	7.3	1.5	1.3	5.9	7.3	1.5	1.3	5.9		
Oil and gas field services	138	0.9	3.9	1.5	1.1	2.5	3.9	1.5	1.1	2.5		
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	0.9	4.2	2.5	2.0	1.7	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.6		
Construction		19.5	10.8	3.5	3.1	7.2	10.4	3.5	3.1	6.9		
General building contractors	15	5.6	15.6	4.5	3.6	11.1	14.6	4.4	3.5	10.2		
Residential building construction	152	3.5	17.3	4.6	3.6	12.7	15.8	4.5	3.4	11.3		
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	11.3	3.5	3.1	7.9	11.2	3.5	3.1	7.6		
Special trade contractors	17	10.1	8.9	3.1	3.0	5.8	8.8	3.0	3.0	5.8		
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.4	11.6	3.9	3.8	7.7	11.4	3.7	3.6	7.7		
Manufacturing		24.5	10.8	3.7	2.7	7.2	9.5	3.3	2.5	6.2		
Durable goods		--	14.7	4.8	3.5	9.9	12.9	4.4	3.2	8.5		
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	13.2	5.1	3.8	8.2	12.3	4.9	3.7	7.5		
Logging	241	1.2	2.9	2.0	2.0	0.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	0.9		
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	14.5	3.0	2.6	11.5	14.0	2.6	2.3	11.5		
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	24.9	3.6	2.1	21.2	16.6	3.6	2.1	13.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.4	10.5	4.4	3.0	6.2	8.3	3.7	2.5	4.7		
Nondurable goods		--	4.2	1.8	1.4	2.5	3.9	1.6	1.3	2.3		
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	4.4	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.9	1.7	1.2	2.2		
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	4.4	1.7	1.5	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.4	2.3		
Newspapers	271	1.8	4.8	1.8	1.6	2.9	4.5	1.8	1.6	2.7		
Transportation and public utilities⁸		18.9	6.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	5.9	2.8	2.5	3.1		
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.6		
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	1.6	10.6	3.3	2.9	7.2	10.6	3.3	2.9	7.2		
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.7	8.9	4.0	4.0	4.8	8.6	3.9	3.9	4.7		
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.6	8.9	4.0	4.0	4.9	8.6	3.9	3.9	4.7		
Transportation by air	45	2.5	9.2	6.1	5.4	3.1	9.1	6.0	5.3	3.1		
Communications	48	4.1	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.3		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.8	6.7	2.7	2.2	4.1	5.9	2.0	1.6	4.0		
Wholesale and retail trade		100.8	7.6	2.8	2.1	4.8	7.3	2.6	2.1	4.7		
Wholesale trade		18.7	7.8	3.6	2.4	4.2	7.6	3.5	2.3	4.1		
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	7.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	7.1	3.2	2.0	3.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			Injuries			Cases without lost work-days	
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.8	9.0	5.3	1.9	3.7	9.0	5.3	1.9	3.7
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.7	8.6	4.0	2.8	4.6	8.1	3.7	2.6	4.4
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	8.8	6.0	3.6	2.8	7.8	5.4	3.3	2.4
Retail trade		82.1	7.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	7.2	2.4	2.0	4.9
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.6	11.3	3.5	3.5	7.9	11.1	3.3	3.3	7.9
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.2	16.4	4.7	4.7	11.7	16.4	4.7	4.7	11.7
Hardware stores	525	1.4	4.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	4.2	1.3	1.3	2.8
General merchandise stores	53	8.6	5.9	4.0	2.9	--	5.7	3.8	2.8	--
Department stores	531	7.3	5.5	4.1	3.0	--	5.3	3.9	2.9	--
Food stores	54	11.3	8.9	2.2	1.5	6.7	8.3	2.1	1.4	6.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.0	9.0	3.0	2.4	6.0	8.8	2.9	2.4	5.9
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	8.4	2.8	2.7	5.6	8.4	2.8	2.7	5.6
Gasoline service stations	554	5.3	8.8	3.1	2.3	5.6	8.5	3.0	2.3	5.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.4	6.0	2.3	2.0	3.7	5.9	2.3	2.0	3.6
Eating and drinking places	58	31.1	8.0	2.4	1.9	5.6	7.6	1.9	1.9	5.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.7	2.9	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.7	1.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		17.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0
Real estate	65	3.7	3.4	1.4	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.9
Services		109.4	6.1	2.6	2.0	3.4	5.7	2.5	1.9	3.2
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	10.4	3.6	2.5	6.8	10.2	3.6	2.4	6.6
Hotels and motels	701	9.0	10.5	3.4	2.2	7.1	10.3	3.3	2.2	6.9
Personal services	72	2.8	8.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	6.5	3.8	3.4	2.7
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.1	7.6	1.7	1.7	5.9	7.5	1.7	1.7	5.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.4	7.7	2.9	2.7	4.9	7.3	2.7	2.4	4.7
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.0	7.7	2.8	2.2	4.9	7.6	2.7	2.1	4.8
Health services	80	34.1	6.7	4.2	3.0	2.5	6.2	4.1	2.9	2.1
Hospitals	806	17.3	5.6	3.9	2.4	1.8	4.8	3.8	2.4	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			Injuries			Cases without lost work-days	
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Legal services	81	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
Educational services	82	3.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	1.2	2.2
Membership organizations	86	8.2	4.6	2.4	1.7	2.2	4.5	2.4	1.7	2.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.1	4.2	1.3	0.9	2.9	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.8
Engineering and management services	87	7.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 1999

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	6.8	3.3	7.7	8.6	8.9	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	12.6	6.9	--	--	--	--
Mining ³	7.7	--	--	--	11.4	--
Construction	10.4	7.4	11.8	--	--	--
Manufacturing	9.5	1.9	15.0	8.4	10.3	--
Durable goods	12.9	2.6	22.6	10.3	12.6	--
Nondurable goods	3.9	0.8	1.9	6.0	3.8	--
Transportation and public utilities ³	5.9	--	9.6	--	--	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	7.3	3.9	7.8	9.4	--	--
Wholesale trade	7.6	8.2	6.8	--	--	--
Retail trade	7.2	2.5	8.1	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.4	0.6	1.4	--	--	--
Services	5.7	2.3	5.3	8.8	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

² Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1996-1999

Montana

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total ²				With days away from work ³							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private industry ⁴	8.9	8.0	7.8	7.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	17.2	11.7	--	12.8	7.8	4.1	--	5.1	5.5	4.0	--	4.6	9.4	7.6	--	7.7
Mining ⁵	6.3	6.6	7.0	8.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.0
Construction	13.4	11.0	12.0	10.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.1	8.7	6.7	7.2	7.2
Manufacturing	12.9	12.3	11.7	10.8	5.3	5.0	5.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	2.7	7.6	7.3	5.9	7.2
Durable goods	16.1	15.3	13.1	14.7	6.9	6.1	6.7	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.5	9.2	9.2	6.4	9.9
Nondurable goods	7.5	7.5	9.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.2	1.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	2.5
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	--	7.0	6.7	6.2	--	2.9	4.3	3.0	--	2.5	4.0	2.7	--	4.1	2.4	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	7.8	7.9	7.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.8
Wholesale trade	10.3	9.6	9.4	7.8	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	2.4	7.0	5.6	5.5	4.2
Retail trade	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.2
Services	8.1	7.5	7.2	6.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.0	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

² Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total [5,174 cases]	219.1	463.5	263.0	314.4	269.1	270.9	238.5	203.4	42.9	202.3
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	201.2	434.0	235.9	270.7	242.1	229.9	219.4	184.4	37.4	197.8
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	16.0	26.8	29.9	40.3	21.9	28.5	14.9	12.3	--	10.5
Dislocations	2.1	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	2.4	--	--
Fractures	13.8	26.8	27.6	38.8	15.4	26.5	11.6	9.9	--	9.3
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	112.3	177.9	130.9	88.1	115.2	153.5	136.6	97.4	23.2	125.3
Sprains, strains, tears	112.3	177.9	130.9	88.1	115.2	153.5	136.6	97.4	23.2	125.3
Open wounds	18.9	106.2	25.3	48.1	28.1	10.2	14.5	17.9	--	14.3
Amputations	1.2	--	11.8	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, except fingertip	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	14.3	--	11.3	45.0	13.9	7.6	13.5	16.1	--	11.6
Punctures, except bites	2.7	65.4	--	--	4.6	--	--	1.8	--	2.2
Surface wounds and bruises	18.0	--	36.2	55.6	22.1	8.0	21.3	16.3	--	14.9
Abrasions, scratches	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	2.9
Bruises, contusions	14.6	--	31.7	50.1	20.9	6.4	15.6	12.3	--	11.4
Burns	4.2	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	5.6	--	4.5
Chemical burns	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Heat burns, scalds	2.7	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	5.4	--	--
Intracranial injuries	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	3.1	--	11.3	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	1.5	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	26.0	76.6	--	19.7	42.1	21.6	23.5	28.7	8.6	25.3
Other poisonings and toxic effects	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Other poisonings and toxic effects, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	25.3	76.6	--	19.0	37.4	21.6	23.5	28.7	8.6	24.8
Crushing injuries	5.4	--	--	17.5	8.2	--	6.7	8.2	--	1.9
Back pain, hurt back	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	4.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	16.8	37.4	--	--	29.2	20.8	11.7	15.7	8.6	19.0
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	12.8	29.5	22.6	14.8	22.6	27.5	12.5	16.6	5.5	3.3
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	5.1	--	--	9.0	5.4	--	--	11.8	5.5	--
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	3.9	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	9.0	5.5	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.9	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	9.0	5.5	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	1.3	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Welder's flash	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	4.1	--	--	--	6.3	23.1	6.8	--	--	1.3
Hernia	4.1	--	--	--	6.3	23.1	6.8	--	--	1.3
Hernia, unspecified	4.1	--	--	--	6.3	23.1	6.8	--	--	1.3
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	2.6	--	15.8	--	9.7	3.3	--	2.8	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	2.1	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	2.8	--	--
Tendonitis	1.8	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	2.8	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Nature	Private industry ³	Montana--private industry								
		Goods producing			Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions										
Symptoms	1.2	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	1.2	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders										
Mental disorders or syndromes	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	3.2	--	--	28.1	--	--	6.6	2.4	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,174 cases]	219.1	463.5	263.0	314.4	269.1	270.9	238.5	203.4	42.9	202.3
Head	11.0	29.5	--	51.0	6.8	7.9	--	11.1	--	7.8
Cranial region, including skull	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Brain	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	7.2	--	--	--	6.3	4.4	--	9.3	--	7.3
Eye(s)	6.0	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	6.9	--	6.9
Multiple head locations	1.9	--	--	28.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck, Including Throat	2.8	--	24.9	--	3.3	10.6	--	--	--	2.4
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	2.8	--	24.9	--	3.3	10.6	--	--	--	2.4
Trunk	89.4	153.4	119.6	81.8	107.3	164.1	117.3	66.1	4.0	90.2
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	11.6	31.2	18.1	--	19.5	11.8	12.5	12.2	--	9.3
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	2.1	--	--	6.8	4.7	7.0	--	--	--	--
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	2.0	--	--	--	4.7	7.0	--	--	--	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	64.7	116.0	83.5	56.4	69.5	96.3	95.3	48.5	--	71.3
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	40.7	79.6	32.6	24.1	48.8	39.2	65.0	34.8	--	47.8
Lumbar region	18.6	--	46.3	8.7	15.3	55.4	23.4	12.9	--	17.0
Thoracic region	3.0	--	--	--	5.4	--	7.0	--	--	5.0
Coccygeal region	1.7	--	--	23.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple back regions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Abdomen	4.9	--	--	--	6.7	27.7	6.8	--	--	2.1
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	4.0	--	--	--	5.7	23.1	6.8	--	--	1.3
Pelvic region	5.9	--	--	--	6.9	20.5	--	--	--	6.1
Hip(s)	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Groin	3.0	--	--	--	6.9	17.7	--	2.3	--	--
Upper extremities	49.0	165.2	43.4	66.7	85.4	31.6	31.4	61.1	9.1	38.3
Arm(s)	9.0	--	--	--	8.4	12.4	--	13.2	--	8.4
Arm(s), unspecified	4.6	--	--	--	3.2	4.3	--	7.4	--	4.9
Upper arm(s)	1.0	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	2.4	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	3.5	--	2.1
Forearm(s)	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	12.3	41.9	15.8	17.2	13.6	8.6	9.7	17.5	7.7	8.4
Hand(s), except finger(s)	8.1	--	--	19.3	9.1	--	--	11.3	--	7.4
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	15.0	100.0	18.6	22.9	36.5	7.7	11.3	10.7	--	12.7
Multiple upper extremities locations	4.7	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	8.5	--	1.4
Hand(s) and finger(s)	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	2.5	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	1.2
Lower extremities	46.3	92.1	50.2	74.4	44.3	41.4	58.8	40.9	17.6	47.4
Leg(s)	30.8	65.4	23.1	52.6	21.7	25.4	32.7	23.0	8.6	39.0
Leg(s), unspecified	3.7	--	--	8.5	4.0	--	14.7	--	--	3.1
Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Knee(s)	23.6	48.3	15.8	14.9	13.1	24.9	18.0	19.9	4.9	35.1
Lower leg(s)	2.8	--	--	29.3	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Ankle(s)	9.4	--	11.3	9.2	14.6	5.4	12.7	10.7	9.0	7.0
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	4.0	--	13.6	10.3	5.9	6.0	7.6	4.9	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

		Montana--private industry								
Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	4.0	--	13.6	10.3	5.9	6.0	7.6	4.9	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	2.0	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	1.2	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple Body Parts	19.1	--	13.6	39.0	11.6	13.8	28.3	22.9	9.7	15.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,174 cases]	219.1	463.5	263.0	314.4	269.1	270.9	238.5	203.4	42.9	202.3
Chemicals and chemical products	2.7	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	3.9
Chemical products--general	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Containers	34.2	29.5	--	15.7	65.2	52.7	89.2	40.8	--	15.5
Containers--nonpressurized	27.9	29.5	--	15.7	51.0	42.5	59.1	35.9	--	13.7
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	2.4	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	5.1	--	2.0
Barrels, kegs, drums	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--
Bottles, jugs, flasks	2.7	--	--	--	22.7	--	6.6	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	16.0	--	--	15.0	25.4	30.3	42.5	22.0	--	4.1
Buckets, baskets, pails	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Tanks, bins, vats	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	1.5	--	--	--	6.6	--	9.4	--	--	--
Bundles, bales	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Skids, pallets	1.9	--	--	--	2.9	4.7	15.7	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	6.1	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	10.9	--	7.6
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--
Counters, counter tops	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Garment racks, other racks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Furniture	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	6.9
Beds, bedding, mattresses	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
Machinery	14.4	26.8	38.4	28.4	30.2	7.7	17.5	12.7	6.4	9.0
Agricultural and garden machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--
Mowing machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--
Mowing machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	1.9	--	27.1	7.4	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	--	--	27.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	--	--	24.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	3.0	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	3.3	--	5.1
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	1.8	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	2.7
Air conditioning units	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Material handling machinery	1.7	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Manlifts	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	3.4	--	--	7.8	16.9	--	--	3.5	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--
Grinders, abraders	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--
Assembly presses	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	1.3	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	1.8	--
Sawing									
machinery--stationary, unspecified	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	2.1	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	4.2	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--
Other special process machinery	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Other machinery	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Parts and materials	20.1	34.2	31.9	66.5	45.0	21.1	32.3	13.6	--
Building materials--solid elements	11.7	--	--	56.4	27.0	6.3	13.8	6.2	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	1.4	--	--	6.9	3.1	--	--	--	--
Ducts	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	3.7	--	--	6.9	10.4	5.3	8.7	--	2.4
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	2.9	--	--	--	8.3	5.3	7.0	--	2.0
Wood, lumber	2.5	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	2.7	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	1.5	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	3.5	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	2.1	--
Fencing and screening material, n.e.c.	1.9	--	--	28.1	--	--	--	--	--
Glass, window panes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Wallboard, drywall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	2.0	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	1.8	--
Fasteners	1.5	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	1.8	--
Nails, brads, tacks	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.5	--	16.9	--	8.2	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	4.4	--	--	7.5	--	10.5	17.5	5.6	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	2.8	--
Tires, except bike	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	1.8	--
Trailers	1.8	--	--	6.7	--	8.5	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	59.9	229.2	52.0	45.3	55.6	36.6	15.6	32.1	17.2
Animals and animal products	2.1	137.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	1.6	137.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	--	62.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	--	43.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, n.e.c.	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Food products--fresh or processed	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Fats, oils	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	31.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	31.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	3.4	--	--	29.7	--	8.0	--	1.8	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	3.4	--	--	29.7	--	8.0	--	1.8	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	28.3	56.3	--	--	41.1	25.0	11.6	24.5	13.5	37.6
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	27.8	56.3	--	--	38.0	23.7	11.6	24.5	13.5	37.5
Person--other than injured or ill worker	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	62.7
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	61.8
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	2.0	29.5	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	1.6	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed, n.e.c.	--	29.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	39.2	95.1	38.4	70.8	28.7	89.9	35.1	40.7	7.2	27.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	35.3	95.1	38.4	59.5	25.1	82.6	34.1	36.6	7.2	23.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	4.1	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	--
Floors	12.7	--	20.4	36.2	8.5	--	--	20.1	--	10.9
Floor of building	11.5	--	--	33.4	8.5	--	--	19.5	--	9.9
Floor of mine	--	--	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	8.9	88.9	13.6	12.2	5.6	19.5	22.6	5.5	--	4.8
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Stairs, steps	4.8	--	--	9.3	5.2	--	--	8.5	--	3.9
Stairs, steps, unspecified	2.0	--	--	7.4	5.2	--	--	--	--	1.3
Stairs, steps--indoors	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	2.0
Parking lots	3.1	--	--	--	2.8	20.8	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3.2	--	--	10.5	3.6	7.3	--	--	--	1.4
Fences, fence panels	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Structures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Towers, poles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16.9	--	11.3	31.1	21.7	17.0	17.1	20.5	--	13.2
Handtools--nonpowered	10.0	--	--	7.8	11.5	9.0	17.1	16.0	--	6.5
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	5.2
Knives	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	5.2
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	1.0	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	3.0	--	--	--	3.5	4.7	17.1	--	--	--
Wrenches	3.0	--	--	--	3.5	4.7	17.1	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
Handtools--powered	4.1	--	--	22.6	9.4	--	--	--	--	1.2
Boring handtools--powered	1.1	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Augers--powered	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	1.8	--	--	5.9	9.4	--	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	1.5	--	--	5.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Source	Private industry ³	Montana--private industry								
		Goods producing			Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Ladders	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Wheelchairs	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Vehicles	15.4	--	18.1	38.9	9.2	33.3	25.3	18.3	5.1	5.4
Highway vehicle, motorized	11.9	--	13.6	34.1	6.7	30.3	20.6	12.3	5.1	3.6
Highway vehicle, unspecified	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	1.4
Automobile	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	5.1	1.4
Bus	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--
Truck	7.3	--	--	34.1	6.2	23.6	9.1	5.6	--	--
Truck, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	1.7	--	--	--	--	12.1	9.1	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	3.7	--	--	32.5	5.0	10.2	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Forklift	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	1.6
Cart, dolly, handtruck	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	1.6
Other sources	6.2	--	9.1	15.2	5.6	3.0	--	12.0	--	6.4
Apparel and textiles	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	2.3
Clothing and shoes	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	1.8
Scrap, waste, debris	3.3	--	--	8.3	2.9	--	--	3.3	--	3.3
Chips, particles, splinters	3.3	--	--	8.3	2.9	--	--	3.3	--	3.3
Metal chips, particles	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	1.8
Wood chips, sawdust	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Nonclassifiable	4.0	--	49.7	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	3.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry											
Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Total [5,174 cases]	219.1	463.5	263.0	314.4	269.1	270.9	238.5	203.4	42.9	202.3	
Contact with objects and equipment	58.2	70.6	111.7	147.1	87.5	48.6	67.2	63.5	7.6	34.6	
Struck against object	16.9	--	31.7	46.6	20.3	19.3	18.0	19.0	--	9.7	
Stepped on object	3.5	--	--	9.1	9.9	3.3	6.7	--	--	--	
Struck against stationary object	11.7	--	11.3	37.5	7.4	10.9	11.3	14.8	--	7.8	
Struck against moving object	1.2	--	20.4	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	
Struck against object, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by object	27.4	26.8	57.0	63.9	39.9	17.3	24.4	33.0	--	19.3	
Struck by object, unspecified	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by falling object	10.3	--	34.4	42.9	9.6	8.2	14.3	9.6	--	4.4	
Struck by flying object	2.4	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	2.3	--	--	
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	1.2	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by swinging or slipping object	11.7	--	--	17.6	16.9	5.6	--	20.1	--	9.3	
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by slipping handheld object	8.9	--	--	15.2	16.9	3.6	--	10.7	--	9.1	
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	
Struck by object, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	10.0	--	23.1	27.9	23.5	3.1	19.0	8.2	6.4	3.3	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	--	--	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5.1	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	5.8	--	2.7	
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	1.6	--	--	9.6	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	2.5	--	--	--	2.7	--	14.7	--	--	--	
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	2.2	
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	2.2	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	1.5	--	--	--	3.9	5.8	--	--	--	--	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	1.1	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls	36.2	101.3	40.7	59.5	26.1	90.0	35.1	36.6	8.2	23.6	
Fall to lower level	11.9	34.2	20.4	29.9	9.6	25.3	11.3	13.3	3.8	4.9	
Fall down stairs or steps	4.2	--	--	7.7	5.2	--	--	6.4	--	3.9	
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	
Fall from ladder	2.0	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	1.9	--	--	
Fall from roof	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	2.4	--	13.6	--	--	12.3	6.9	--	--	--	
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	1.8	34.2	--	--	2.7	--	--	2.7	--	--	
Jump to lower level	6.2	--	--	--	5.3	40.3	12.3	2.0	--	1.5	
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	4.8	--	--	--	4.5	39.3	12.3	--	--	--	
Fall on same level	18.1	50.1	20.4	27.0	11.2	24.5	11.5	21.3	4.5	17.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	16.5	43.8	18.1	27.0	10.8	24.5	--	18.0	--	17.0
Fall onto or against objects	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	3.4	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	104.2	174.8	92.5	52.8	129.7	103.2	120.8	87.2	22.1	130.2
Bodily reaction	16.1	--	--	10.1	16.2	17.6	10.8	14.9	5.6	21.0
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	9.5
Sudden reaction when surprised, frightened, startled	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	5.2	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	7.3	3.7	6.4
Walking--without other incident	4.1	--	--	--	5.8	4.6	5.8	--	--	4.7
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	1.4	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	75.0	118.5	82.3	39.5	91.7	72.8	109.2	60.6	7.4	92.1
Overexertion, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	25.1	54.4	18.1	24.8	41.9	38.0	34.3	26.3	--	17.8
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	5.1	31.2	17.0	--	6.5	--	19.9	1.9	--	4.2
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	42.3	29.5	13.3	11.7	35.4	28.6	50.2	30.9	3.7	70.1
Overexertion, n.e.c.	1.9	--	33.9	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	12.8	33.0	--	--	21.8	10.2	--	11.7	9.1	16.9
Repetitive motion, unspecified	3.2	--	--	--	7.6	8.5	--	3.2	5.5	--
Typing or keyentry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Repetitive use of tools	3.5	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	3.5	6.7
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	2.7	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	7.6	--	1.4
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	2.9	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	6.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7.1	--	--	11.7	20.2	--	--	8.2	--	5.7
Contact with temperature extremes	2.6	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	5.4	--	--
Contact with hot objects or substances	2.5	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	5.4	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3.2	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	4.8
Inhalation of substance	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Exposure to radiation	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	8.7	--	--	40.6	3.2	15.1	14.3	6.6	5.1	3.4
Highway accident	5.7	--	--	28.1	--	10.5	12.5	--	5.1	3.3
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	2.8
Noncollision accident	3.2	--	--	28.1	--	6.0	--	--	5.1	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	2.8	--	--	28.1	--	6.0	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	1.1	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	1.7	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	1.7	93.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Assaults by animals	1.4	93.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonvenomous bites	1.0	62.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry										
Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonclassifiable	2.6	--	15.8	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	3.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix B

Tables showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 1999 by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 7—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational illnesses only:

TABLE 4—by Major Industry Division & Type of Cases

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 11—by Part of the Body affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 12—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 13—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Montana											
(In thousands)		SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
Industry ¹	Total cases			Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	
	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵		Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵		Total ⁴	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵		
Private Industry⁶	300.6	17.0	6.6	5.2	10.4	16.0	6.2	4.9	4.9	9.8	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Mining⁷	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Metal mining ⁷	10	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Coal mining ⁷	12	1.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.3	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Oil and gas field services	138	0.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	0.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Construction	19.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	
General building contractors	15	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	
Residential building construction	152	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Special trade contractors	17	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Manufacturing	24.5	2.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	
Durable goods	--	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	
Logging	241	1.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.4	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Nondurable goods	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Newspapers	271	1.8	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Transportation and public utilities⁷	18.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	--	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	1.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Transportation by air	45	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Communications	48	4.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	100.8	5.6	2.1	1.6	3.6	5.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	3.5	
Wholesale trade		18.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Montana												
(In thousands)		SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries				
Industry ¹	Total cases			Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days		
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Retail trade		82.1	4.3	1.5	1.2	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.1	2.8		
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Hardware stores	525	1.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	
General merchandise stores	53	8.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	
Department stores	531	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	
Food stores	54	11.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Gasoline service stations	554	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Eating and drinking places	58	31.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.7	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate		17.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Real estate	65	3.7	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Services		109.4	4.8	2.1	1.6	2.7	4.6	2.0	1.5	2.5		
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	
Hotels and motels	701	9.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Personal services	72	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.4	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Health services	80	34.1	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	
Hospitals	806	17.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			Injuries			Cases without lost work-days	
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Legal services	81	2.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Educational services	82	3.4	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Membership organizations	86	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	7.5	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent

mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
Private industry ³	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Mining ⁴	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Construction	0.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Manufacturing	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	0.3	0.1	(5)	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	0.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wholesale and retail trade	0.2	0.1	(5)	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Retail trade	0.2	0.1	(5)	0.1	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Services	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,174	121	116	509	631	552	400	1,166	66	1,612
Head	259	8	--	83	16	16	--	64	--	62
Head, unspecified	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranial region, including skull	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--
Brain	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	169	--	--	--	15	9	--	54	--	58
Eye(s)	141	--	--	--	10	--	--	40	--	55
Mouth	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple face locations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple head locations	46	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck, Including Throat	65	--	11	--	8	22	--	--	--	19
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	65	--	11	--	8	22	--	--	--	19
Trunk	2,113	40	53	133	252	335	197	379	6	719
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	274	8	8	--	46	24	21	70	--	74
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	51	--	--	11	11	14	--	--	--	--
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	47	--	--	--	11	14	--	--	--	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,529	30	37	91	163	196	160	278	--	568
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	961	21	14	39	114	80	109	199	--	381
Lumbar region	438	--	21	14	36	113	39	74	--	136
Thoracic region	71	--	--	--	13	--	12	--	--	40
Coccygeal region	40	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple back regions	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Abdomen	115	--	--	--	16	57	12	--	--	17
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	19	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	95	--	--	--	13	47	12	--	--	10
Pelvic region	140	--	--	--	16	42	--	--	--	49
Hip(s)	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
Groin	71	--	--	--	16	36	--	13	--	--
Upper extremities	1,158	43	19	108	200	65	53	351	14	305
Arm(s)	212	--	--	--	20	25	--	75	--	67
Arm(s), unspecified	108	--	--	--	8	9	--	43	--	39
Upper arm(s)	22	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	56	--	--	--	10	--	--	20	--	17
Forearm(s)	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	290	11	7	28	32	18	16	100	12	67
Hand(s), except finger(s)	190	--	--	31	21	--	--	65	--	59
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	354	26	8	37	86	16	19	61	--	101
Multiple upper extremities locations	111	--	--	--	42	--	--	49	--	11
Hand(s) and finger(s)	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and arm(s)	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	59	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	9
Lower extremities	1,093	24	22	121	104	85	99	234	27	378
Leg(s)	726	17	10	85	51	52	55	132	13	311
Leg(s), unspecified	88	--	--	14	9	--	25	--	--	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Thigh(s)	12	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Knee(s)	557	13	7	24	31	51	30	114	8	280
Lower leg(s)	67	--	--	47	--	--	--	12	--	--
Ankle(s)	222	--	5	15	34	11	21	61	14	56
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	96	--	6	17	14	12	13	28	--	--
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	96	--	6	17	14	12	13	28	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	37	--	--	--	--	--	10	12	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	12	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	29	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple Body Parts	451	--	6	63	27	28	48	131	15	127
Nonclassifiable	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,174	121	116	509	631	552	400	1,166	66	1,612
Chemicals and chemical products	63	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	31
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Containers	808	8	--	26	153	108	150	234	--	123
Containers, unspecified	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized	658	8	--	26	120	87	99	206	--	109
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	24	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	56	--	--	--	--	7	--	29	--	16
Barrels, kegs, drums	26	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Bottles, jugs, flasks	64	--	--	--	53	--	11	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	378	--	--	24	60	62	71	126	--	33
Buckets, baskets, pails	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Cans	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Tanks, bins, vats	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Containers--pressurized	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	35	--	--	--	15	--	16	--	--	--
Bundles, bales	18	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	18	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--
Dishes, bowls	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking cups, beverage glasses	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	44	--	--	--	7	10	26	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	144	--	--	--	8	--	--	63	--	60
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	--	--
Counters, counter tops	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--
Garment racks, other racks	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Furniture	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	55
Beds, bedding, mattresses	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44
Tables, worktables	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fixtures	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing fixtures	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bathtubs	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	340	7	17	46	71	16	29	73	10	72
Agricultural and garden machinery	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Mowing machinery	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Mowing machinery, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	44	--	12	12	10	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	15	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders, unspecified	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Front end loaders	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Mining and drilling machinery	13	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	12	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	72	--	--	--	--	10	--	19	--
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	43	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	21
Air conditioning units	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances,	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacuum cleaners	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	41	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--belt	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators	15	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Manlifts	15	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	80	--	--	13	40	--	--	20	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	12	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	11	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Extruding, injecting, forming, molding machinery	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extruding machinery	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	14	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Grinders, abraders	14	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	9	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Assembly presses	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	31	--	--	--	20	--	--	10	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	16	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	49	--	--	--	14	--	--	24	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized, n.e.c.	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sewing, stitching machinery	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other special process machinery	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Other machinery	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Vending machines	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	476	9	14	108	106	43	54	78	--
									64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Building materials--solid elements	277	--	--	91	63	13	23	36	--	48
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	13	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	33	--	--	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Ducts	10	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	88	--	--	11	24	11	15	--	--	19
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	69	--	--	--	20	11	12	--	--	16
Wood, lumber	59	--	--	--	29	--	--	16	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	34	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	82	--	--	49	--	--	--	12	--	17
Fencing and screening material, n.e.c.	46	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glass, window panes	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Wallboard, drywall	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	48	--	--	--	12	--	--	10	--	10
Fasteners	34	--	--	--	6	--	--	10	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	36	--	8	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	12	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	18	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	103	--	--	12	--	21	29	32	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	45	--	--	--	--	--	23	16	--	--
Tires, except bike	38	--	--	--	--	--	23	10	--	--
Wheels, tire rims	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	43	--	--	11	--	17	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,414	60	23	73	130	75	26	184	26	816
Animals and animal products	49	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	37	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cats	16	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, n.e.c.	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Fats, oils	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Metallic minerals	18	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	14	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	80	--	--	48	--	16	--	10	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	79	--	--	48	--	16	--	10	--	--
Person-injured or ill worker	668	15	--	--	96	51	20	141	21	300
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	11	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	657	15	--	--	89	48	20	141	21	299
Person-other than injured or ill worker	520	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	500
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	48	8	--	--	27	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	37	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed, n.e.c.	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	926	25	17	115	67	183	59	233	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	833	25	17	96	59	168	57	210	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	96	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--
Floors	300	--	9	59	20	--	--	115	--
Floor of building	271	--	--	54	20	--	--	112	--
Floor of mine	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	210	23	6	20	13	40	38	32	--
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Stairs, steps	114	--	--	15	12	--	--	49	--
Stairs, steps, unspecified	47	--	--	12	12	--	--	--	10
Stairs, steps--indoors	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Parking lots	73	--	--	--	7	43	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	76	--	--	17	8	15	--	--	11
Doors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fences, fence panels	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Walls	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windows	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural elements, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Towers, poles	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Tools, instruments, and equipment	399	--	5	50	51	35	29	118	--
Handtools--nonpowered	235	--	--	13	27	18	29	92	--
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--
Knives	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	24	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Sledges	16	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	71	--	--	--	8	10	29	--	--
Wrenches	71	--	--	--	8	10	29	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--
Crowbars	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	97	--	--	37	22	--	--	--	10
Boring handtools--powered	26	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Augers--powered	14	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--powered	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	41	--	--	10	22	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Welding torches--powered	36	--	--	10	18	--	--	--	--
Ladders	15	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	12	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Wheelchairs	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Vehicles	363	--	8	63	22	68	42	105	8
Highway vehicle, motorized	280	--	6	55	16	62	35	70	8
Highway vehicle, unspecified	26	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	11
Automobile	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	8
Bus	10	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Truck	173	--	--	55	15	48	15	32	--
Truck, unspecified	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	40	--	--	--	--	25	15	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	87	--	--	53	12	21	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--
Forklift	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
Forklift, unspecified	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Cart, dolly, handtruck	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Other sources	147	--	4	25	13	6	--	69	--
Apparel and textiles	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--
Clothing and shoes	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
Clothing, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blouses, shirts, dresses, trousers, skirts	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	77	--	--	13	7	--	--	19	--
Chips, particles, splinters	77	--	--	13	7	--	--	19	--
Metal chips, particles	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
Wood chips, sawdust	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Water	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	95	--	22	--	--	15	--	--	--	30

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1999

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,174	121	116	509	631	552	400	1,166	66	1,612
Contact with objects and equipment	1,375	18	49	238	205	99	113	364	12	276
Struck against object	398	--	14	75	48	39	30	109	--	78
Stepped on object	83	--	--	15	23	7	11	--	--	--
Struck against stationary object	277	--	5	61	17	22	19	85	--	62
Struck against moving object	29	--	9	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Struck against object, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	648	7	25	104	94	35	41	189	--	154
Struck by object, unspecified	10	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	242	--	15	70	23	17	24	55	--	35
Struck by flying object	57	--	--	--	19	--	--	13	--	--
Struck by flying object, unspecified	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	28	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	276	--	--	29	40	11	--	115	--	75
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	211	--	--	25	40	7	--	61	--	73
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Struck by object, n.e.c.	24	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	236	--	10	45	55	6	32	47	10	26
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	21	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	10	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	120	--	--	--	37	--	--	33	--	22
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	37	--	--	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	58	--	--	--	6	--	25	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	18
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	18
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	34	--	--	--	9	12	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	26	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	855	26	18	96	61	184	59	210	13	188
Fall to lower level	280	9	9	48	23	52	19	76	6	39
Fall down stairs or steps	99	--	--	13	12	--	--	37	--	31
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	17	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	46	--	--	--	--	11	--	11	--	--
Fall from roof	10	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	56	--	6	--	--	25	12	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	43	9	--	--	6	--	--	15	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Jump to lower level	147	--	--	--	13	82	21	12	--	12
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	112	--	--	--	11	80	21	--	--	--
Fall on same level	428	13	9	44	26	50	19	122	7	137
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	389	11	8	44	25	50	--	103	--	135
Fall onto or against objects	37	--	--	--	--	--	11	19	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,460	46	41	86	304	210	203	500	34	1,038
Bodily reaction	380	--	--	16	38	36	18	85	9	167
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	118	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	76
Sudden reaction when surprised, frightened, startled	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	123	--	--	--	--	13	--	42	6	51
Walking--without other incident	96	--	--	--	14	9	10	--	--	37
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	32	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	1,771	31	36	64	215	148	183	347	11	734
Overexertion, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	592	14	8	40	98	77	58	151	--	142
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	120	8	8	--	15	--	34	11	--	33
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	1,000	8	6	19	83	58	84	177	6	559
Overexertion, n.e.c.	45	--	15	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	303	9	--	--	51	21	--	67	14	135
Repetitive motion, unspecified	76	--	--	--	18	17	--	18	8	--
Typing or keyentry	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Repetitive use of tools	84	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	5	53
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	65	--	--	--	7	--	--	44	--	11
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	69	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	53
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	168	--	--	19	47	--	--	47	--	46
Contact with temperature extremes	61	--	--	--	16	--	--	31	--	--
Contact with hot objects or substances	60	--	--	--	16	--	--	31	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	77	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	39
Inhalation of substance	13	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Exposure to radiation	20	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	20	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	205	--	--	66	8	31	24	38	8	27
Highway accident	136	--	--	46	--	21	21	--	8	26
Highway accident, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	48	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	22
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Noncollision accident	76	--	--	46	--	12	--	--	8	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	65	--	--	46	--	12	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	25	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	18	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	41	--	--	10	--	--	--	29	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	--
Fires and explosions	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	40	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals	33	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonvenomous bites	24	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	61	--	7	--	--	20	--	--	--	26

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix C

Tables showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses occurring in Montana in 1999 by selected features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 18—by Industry

TABLE 19—by Selected Worker Characteristics

TABLE 20—by Occupation

TABLE 21—by Nature of the Injury or Illness

TABLE 22—by Part of Body Affected

TABLE 23—by Source

TABLE 24—by Event or Exposure

Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		121	12.1	15.4	31.0	12.1	8.5	6.4	14.5	5
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	63	--	14.3	31.4	15.7	8.6	7.1	22.9	6
Mining⁵		116	7.7	10.8	21.9	14.3	7.9	1.7	35.6	8
Metal mining ⁵	10	73	9.6	8.2	27.4	9.6	6.8	2.7	35.6	7
Coal mining ⁵	12	13	7.7	--	7.7	15.4	--	--	69.2	80
Oil and gas extraction	13	15	--	22.9	22.9	30.6	7.9	--	15.8	6
Oil and gas field services	138	8	--	--	56.4	14.5	--	29.1	8	
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁵	14	15	6.7	20.0	6.7	20.0	20.0	--	26.7	10
Construction		509	26.4	14.3	19.0	16.5	4.9	4.5	14.5	3
General building contractors	15	164	41.0	6.4	21.3	8.1	10.6	3.4	9.2	3
Highway and street construction	161	40	--	--	--	24.4	6.7	13.5	55.4	48
Special trade contractors	17	258	23.1	22.2	18.3	20.7	1.0	3.7	11.0	3
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	78	14.4	4.7	57.0	--	--	--	23.9	4
Manufacturing		631	12.5	15.6	16.4	17.8	7.3	5.7	24.8	7
Durable goods		513	13.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	6.7	6.0	27.9	8
Lumber and wood products	24	259	13.3	12.3	16.5	10.3	8.2	3.6	35.8	9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	27	4.5	47.1	10.6	4.5	--	4.5	28.7	2
Primary metal industries	33	22	--	--	--	--	33.3	33.3	33.3	30
Nondurable goods		118	9.3	16.5	21.0	27.5	10.2	4.3	11.3	7
Food and kindred products	20	39	6.1	18.2	36.4	9.1	18.2	6.1	6.1	5
Printing and publishing	27	38	22.9	19.9	24.7	13.9	6.0	--	12.6	3
Newspapers	271	25	27.3	22.7	22.7	13.6	9.1	--	4.5	3
Transportation and public utilities⁵		552	8.7	4.7	14.1	32.8	7.0	5.3	27.4	10
Railroad transportation ⁵	40	49	2.0	12.2	6.1	10.2	6.1	6.1	57.1	44
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	21	52.9	7.8	15.7	15.7	--	--	7.8	1
Trucking and warehousing	42	241	7.9	1.3	6.4	54.0	5.0	7.5	17.9	10
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	241	7.9	1.3	6.4	54.0	5.0	7.5	17.9	10
Communications	48	37	17.5	18.8	23.1	14.4	4.4	8.7	13.1	3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	82	7.1	1.4	15.3	34.4	10.4	2.7	28.7	9
Wholesale and retail trade		1,567	14.3	15.1	28.7	12.1	8.8	6.4	14.7	5
Wholesale trade		400	12.2	12.2	39.7	11.5	9.1	2.8	12.5	4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	180	5.9	14.8	48.3	14.9	--	3.8	12.3	4
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	52	3.6	25.0	46.5	14.3	--	--	10.7	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	221	17.3	10.0	32.7	8.7	16.6	2.0	12.7	4
Groceries and related products	514	90	16.6	12.3	18.8	18.9	14.2	5.0	14.2	6
Retail trade		1,166	15.0	16.1	24.9	12.3	8.7	7.6	15.4	5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	141	10.1	18.8	30.2	12.1	6.1	--	22.7	5
Lumber and other building materials	521	96	8.3	13.8	27.6	13.8	5.5	--	30.9	6
Hardware stores	525	15	8.3	13.4	48.4	8.3	21.7	--	--	3
Food stores	54	124	27.8	17.1	20.2	15.9	6.3	3.2	9.5	3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	261	26.4	12.2	22.2	12.8	11.5	6.5	8.3	4
New and used car dealers	551	91	35.9	14.8	21.5	11.5	8.1	8.1	--	2
Gasoline service stations	554	109	22.9	12.5	16.3	16.7	16.4	3.5	11.7	5
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	59	33.3	--	38.1	23.9	4.8	--	--	3
Eating and drinking places	58	337	--	22.9	25.7	10.0	10.0	12.9	18.6	8
Miscellaneous retail	59	44	--	15.6	15.3	3.8	11.7	37.8	15.8	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate		66	6.0	17.6	21.6	22.2	10.4	10.2	12.0	6
Real estate	65	31	5.8	37.8	21.6	11.6	11.6	--	11.6	5
Services		1,612	20.2	13.7	22.8	11.0	10.5	6.8	15.1	5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	170	32.3	11.6	17.0	7.2	2.2	0.7	28.9	3
Hotels and motels	701	140	28.8	5.4	20.7	6.3	2.7	0.9	35.1	4
Personal services	72	87	23.4	10.9	29.9	1.5	3.6	11.0	19.7	5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	58	18.3	25.5	12.2	--	25.5	--	18.3	3
Miscellaneous repair services	76	33	8.3	--	4.2	19.5	27.8	4.2	36.1	20
Amusement and recreation services	79	76	9.6	15.5	15.2	15.1	4.0	13.5	27.0	7
Health services	80	767	14.4	14.7	22.5	15.4	14.2	4.7	14.0	5
Hospitals	806	337	23.6	10.8	13.2	21.1	15.0	2.5	13.7	6
Legal services	81	10	50.0	12.0	--	--	--	38.0	--	1
Civic and social associations	864	28	13.3	20.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	--	13.3	4
Engineering and management services	87	23	21.0	13.7	21.0	22.1	7.4	--	14.8	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Sex:									
Men	3,119	13.8	13.7	23.2	18.3	8.3	5.0	17.8	5
Women	2,005	20.3	13.1	22.2	10.7	9.1	7.7	16.9	5
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
16 to 19	194	11.8	14.3	44.4	8.7	1.7	16.1	2.9	3
20 to 24	600	31.8	16.6	22.5	10.4	3.8	1.7	13.2	3
25 to 34	1,241	14.7	16.0	21.6	12.8	13.2	6.8	14.9	5
35 to 44	1,554	17.9	12.1	20.2	16.3	10.9	4.3	18.4	5
45 to 54	1,082	10.5	12.9	25.2	21.8	4.3	3.9	21.4	6
55 to 64	376	10.2	7.9	23.3	7.3	9.3	6.5	35.5	13
65 and over	106	3.6	7.4	7.1	32.9	1.5	46.4	1.1	10
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	168	19.1	18.8	18.7	4.4	10.5	13.5	15.1	4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	692	20.0	11.2	27.5	14.0	10.2	5.2	12.0	5
Service	1,471	16.9	16.9	21.9	11.8	10.3	5.4	16.8	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	155	21.0	12.7	25.8	11.9	5.3	3.9	19.4	4
Precision production, craft, and repair	776	14.3	9.6	26.6	18.8	7.8	6.2	16.6	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,910	14.4	12.9	20.0	18.2	7.0	6.3	21.1	6
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	754	20.8	18.5	23.5	11.6	7.9	4.6	13.1	4
3 to 11 months	1,201	12.4	11.7	26.1	14.5	8.6	7.1	19.6	5
1 to 5 years	1,991	15.8	13.0	23.9	14.3	9.8	6.9	16.4	5
More than 5 years	942	18.3	14.2	18.7	14.6	7.9	5.2	21.1	5
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	4,028	16.4	13.9	23.8	14.3	8.7	6.4	16.4	5
Black, non-Hispanic	12	--	--	62.7	37.3	--	--	--	5
Hispanic	47	21.3	11.2	19.9	9.0	25.2	4.1	9.2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	60	3.1	39.8	49.9	--	--	2.1	5.1	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	190	31.7	13.2	20.6	4.7	8.8	3.4	17.6	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Managerial and professional specialty	168	19.1	18.8	18.7	4.4	10.5	13.5	15.1	4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	84	34.6	6.7	11.4	3.4	11.6	14.6	17.7	5
Managers, service organizations, not elsewhere classified, n.e.c.	28	91.0	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	1
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19	9.7	9.7	19.3	5.3	--	6.0	50.1	51
Accountants and auditors	13	--	29.6	8.9	--	8.7	52.9	--	25
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade exc. farm products	10	--	--	16.2	--	67.6	--	16.2	11
Professional specialty	85	3.8	30.7	25.9	5.4	9.4	12.3	12.4	4
Registered nurses	26	8.0	--	62.2	6.8	8.0	8.0	6.8	4
Teachers, n.e.c.	28	--	54.5	14.9	4.2	8.7	17.7	--	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	692	20.0	11.2	27.5	14.0	10.2	5.2	12.0	5
Technicians and related support	38	10.0	4.3	44.7	18.5	4.3	--	18.2	5
Licensed practical nurses	25	8.3	--	68.7	17.5	--	--	5.5	5
Sales	450	19.0	9.7	29.9	10.2	11.5	6.8	13.0	5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	88	21.8	2.7	45.7	3.8	19.6	1.3	5.1	3
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12	--	55.0	--	--	45.0	--	--	2
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	10	63.9	25.0	--	11.1	--	--	--	1
Sales workers, apparel	15	--	--	--	19.5	--	40.3	40.3	21
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	37	--	40.3	44.6	--	15.1	--	--	3
Sales workers, parts	30	48.4	--	7.7	22.3	--	--	21.6	5
Sales workers, other commodities	51	42.6	--	17.7	3.3	--	3.3	33.1	3
Cashiers	191	8.2	8.3	32.2	15.8	11.7	11.4	12.4	6
Administrative support, including clerical	204	24.0	15.7	18.9	21.4	8.4	2.9	8.7	4
Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	12	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Secretaries	19	--	6.2	38.6	6.1	20.3	19.7	9.2	10
Order clerks	10	--	--	40.0	20.0	20.0	--	20.0	10
Records clerks	36	75.4	--	19.4	5.2	--	--	--	1
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	16	--	--	13.8	57.7	28.6	--	--	9
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	20	--	13.2	37.8	37.6	6.8	4.6	--	5
General office clerks	12	9.6	--	--	56.3	--	9.3	24.8	7
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	15	24.3	19.7	36.6	19.3	--	--	--	4
Service	1,471	16.9	16.9	21.9	11.8	10.3	5.4	16.8	4
Service, except protective and household	1,468	16.9	16.8	21.9	11.8	10.3	5.4	16.8	5
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	55	34.9	--	54.7	6.9	3.4	--	--	3
Bartenders	33	--	49.0	51.0	--	--	--	--	3
Waiters and waitresses	79	4.8	12.2	12.2	17.0	--	14.0	39.9	25
Cooks	189	4.3	23.8	33.3	5.2	--	13.8	19.5	4
Food counter, fountain and related occupations	24	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Kitchen workers, food preparation	18	26.2	--	52.0	21.9	--	--	--	5
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	81	9.3	50.8	4.8	--	31.4	--	3.7	2
Health aides, exc. nursing	61	3.0	12.0	72.4	6.0	3.0	--	3.6	3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	567	15.4	15.3	20.4	17.1	10.3	5.6	16.0	5
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	14	--	29.0	--	--	--	71.0	--	21
Maids and housemen	129	50.4	2.9	1.9	6.0	2.2	1.0	35.7	1
Janitors and cleaners	160	25.3	14.1	15.1	15.7	21.3	--	8.5	5
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	27	28.2	14.6	--	--	7.0	--	50.1	42
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	22	14.1	19.5	5.4	30.5	5.4	--	25.1	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	155	21.0	12.7	25.8	11.9	5.3	3.9	19.4	4
Farm workers	29	--	15.6	18.8	18.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	6
Nursery workers	30	10.7	--	37.8	10.7	3.0	5.4	32.4	7
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	26	47.2	13.5	4.5	9.3	10.8	--	14.7	2
Animal caretakers, exc. farm	29	38.9	33.3	27.8	--	--	--	--	2
Forestry workers, exc. logging	9	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	79.6	82
Timber cutting and logging occupations	23	13.6	--	40.7	25.2	--	--	20.6	5
Precision production, craft, and repair	776	14.3	9.6	26.6	18.8	7.8	6.2	16.6	5
Mechanics and repairers	315	15.9	11.7	35.8	10.8	7.6	4.0	14.0	4
Automobile mechanics	49	30.7	15.0	13.4	6.2	19.8	15.0	--	3
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	53	19.9	11.0	56.5	2.2	--	--	10.4	4
Automobile body and related repairers	28	12.8	12.8	34.8	--	26.7	--	12.8	3
Heavy equipment mechanics	33	--	22.7	18.4	19.4	3.0	--	36.4	7
Industrial machinery repairers	29	3.4	33.8	10.7	12.1	6.8	3.4	29.7	7
Household appliance and power tool repairers	28	39.9	--	50.0	--	10.1	--	--	3
Telephone installers and repairers	14	--	12.1	51.7	12.1	--	--	24.1	4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	22	11.5	5.6	71.4	--	--	--	11.5	5
Millwrights	11	--	--	73.4	--	--	--	26.6	4
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13	19.2	--	80.8	--	--	--	--	5
Not specified mechanics and repairers	12	16.2	--	16.2	56.6	--	11.1	--	8
Construction trades	329	13.7	7.2	12.2	29.6	10.2	7.8	19.3	9
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers	15	--	--	--	42.1	--	7.6	50.3	32
Carpenters	85	19.5	12.4	6.8	15.7	22.7	4.4	18.5	10
Electricians	31	16.0	17.1	7.3	11.8	7.6	40.2	--	10
Electrical power installers and repairers	37	6.1	2.7	15.2	44.9	12.7	--	18.4	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	19	21.2	26.6	26.1	--	--	--	26.1	4
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	10	12.3	--	50.3	--	--	--	37.4	3
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	14	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	10
Glaziers	7	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	25
Structural metal workers	13	54.8	--	18.1	--	9.0	9.0	9.0	1
Drillers, earth	12	8.3	--	41.7	8.3	--	--	41.7	5
Construction trades, n.e.c.	64	4.1	--	10.5	75.9	9.4	--	--	9
Extractive	32	13.0	15.5	15.5	10.8	6.8	3.1	35.3	8
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	17	--	18.2	18.2	21.1	6.1	6.1	30.3	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Precision production	100	11.7	8.8	48.8	10.6	1.2	8.8	10.0	5
Supervisors, production occupations	21	9.3	12.1	22.6	50.4	5.6	--	--	8
Boilermakers	29	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Butchers and meat cutters	16	--	14.7	65.2	--	--	10.1	10.1	5
Bakers	8	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,910	14.4	12.9	20.0	18.2	7.0	6.3	21.1	6
Machine operators and tenders	254	18.3	13.2	27.9	8.7	10.8	9.4	11.8	5
Sawing machine operators	21	62.4	13.6	--	--	--	24.0	--	1
Textile sewing machine operators	47	--	--	77.5	--	16.4	--	6.1	5
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	41	23.0	14.2	21.5	4.6	--	18.4	18.4	5
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	16	--	--	--	23.2	22.7	22.7	31.4	30
Crushing and grinding machine operators	8	12.5	--	12.5	25.0	25.0	--	25.0	7
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	47	17.1	23.1	14.9	14.5	11.7	2.8	15.9	5
Machine operators, not specified	38	22.0	14.6	22.5	11.9	15.9	--	13.2	5
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	159	11.0	14.1	7.0	20.8	18.0	2.7	26.3	10
Welders and cutters	48	8.9	37.1	4.1	8.2	17.8	--	23.9	3
Assemblers	103	9.3	4.6	9.0	28.4	19.7	4.2	24.9	10
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	9	10.5	10.5	57.0	--	--	10.5	11.5	3
Transportation and material moving	681	5.6	7.1	17.6	26.1	5.1	10.1	28.4	10
Truck drivers	523	5.9	7.3	18.4	24.7	5.1	12.5	26.1	10
Driver-sales workers	45	2.8	8.4	26.4	23.9	7.4	3.6	27.5	8
Bus drivers	11	55.6	--	14.8	14.8	--	--	14.8	1
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	9	--	--	--	11.1	11.1	--	77.8	65
Locomotive operating occupations	9	--	22.2	11.1	--	11.1	--	55.6	39
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	11	--	--	--	9.1	--	9.1	81.8	58
Operating engineers	20	--	--	--	47.4	13.1	--	39.5	19
Excavating and loading machine operators	21	--	--	24.3	66.3	--	--	9.4	8
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	9	--	--	--	68.8	--	--	31.2	9
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	10	--	10.1	23.3	24.0	--	--	42.6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	808	21.2	17.5	21.8	14.2	5.4	2.8	17.0	4
Helpers, construction trades	12	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Construction laborers	158	34.7	34.6	10.2	4.7	1.7	5.3	8.8	2
Production helpers	9	--	--	21.3	78.7	--	--	--	10
Stock handlers and baggers	59	30.1	32.2	25.1	--	--	--	12.6	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	138	18.5	1.0	11.5	9.3	10.4	2.8	46.4	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Garage and service station related occupations	34	17.6	22.9	25.9	19.8	--	6.9	6.9	3
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	33	27.7	--	7.2	22.7	34.6	--	7.9	9
Hand packers and packagers	21	46.6	--	--	--	--	--	53.4	53
Laborers, nonconstruction	334	14.1	17.7	31.3	20.1	4.7	2.3	9.8	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	4,752	17.1	13.8	23.3	14.7	8.5	5.8	16.9	5
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	39	--	--	23.4	4.6	4.6	--	67.5	55
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	377	1.2	11.3	12.9	12.2	9.6	9.9	42.9	25
Dislocations	50	2.0	2.3	34.1	2.0	5.7	12.5	41.3	26
Fractures	325	1.1	12.8	9.2	13.8	10.2	9.6	43.3	25
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	2,652	13.5	12.1	27.8	16.6	10.7	4.3	14.8	5
Sprains, strains, tears	2,652	13.5	12.1	27.8	16.6	10.7	4.3	14.8	5
Open wounds	446	33.8	22.1	22.1	9.4	2.0	3.3	7.2	2
Amputations	29	17.0	9.6	5.6	6.7	4.1	3.4	53.6	44
Amputations, fingertip	12	--	23.0	13.4	16.0	--	8.2	39.4	9
Amputations, except fingertip	17	29.1	--	--	--	7.1	--	63.8	123
Animal or insect bites	15	11.9	--	77.3	10.8	--	--	--	4
Cuts, lacerations	338	38.5	22.8	19.8	10.4	--	4.1	4.5	2
Punctures, except bites	63	21.8	30.0	29.0	4.9	12.3	--	2.0	2
Surface wounds and bruises	425	21.3	21.1	18.0	17.0	6.0	--	16.5	3
Abrasions, scratches	72	34.9	15.4	32.2	3.9	13.6	--	--	2
Bruises, contusions	345	17.7	22.3	14.9	20.1	4.6	--	20.4	4
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	8	63.5	23.3	13.2	--	--	--	--	1
Burns	100	66.3	7.2	12.5	4.6	1.3	8.1	--	1
Chemical burns	36	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Heat burns, scalds	64	47.3	11.3	19.5	7.2	2.0	12.7	--	2
Intracranial injuries	25	28.6	29.9	--	--	18.2	--	23.3	2
Concussions	20	26.5	27.8	--	--	22.7	--	23.0	2
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	72	13.9	5.4	41.4	13.3	6.7	1.7	17.5	5
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	34	24.0	11.5	35.4	20.3	8.9	--	--	4
Sprains and bruises	26	7.1	--	43.9	--	7.1	4.8	37.1	5
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	615	20.4	13.4	15.1	13.6	5.4	15.7	16.3	6
Other poisonings and toxic effects	14	9.0	33.9	57.1	--	--	--	--	3
Other poisonings and toxic effects, n.e.c.	10	12.6	28.7	58.7	--	--	--	--	4
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	598	20.8	13.0	14.3	14.0	4.9	16.2	16.8	6
Crushing injuries	127	1.5	4.4	37.4	13.6	0.9	21.3	20.8	7
Back pain, hurt back	67	25.2	3.5	13.5	25.8	9.3	2.7	20.0	7
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	397	26.6	17.6	7.3	12.4	4.6	17.1	14.5	5
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	302	6.6	8.1	14.1	12.5	9.2	13.1	36.5	20
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	122	9.0	3.7	18.1	13.6	13.0	12.9	29.8	11
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	92	4.3	4.9	9.8	18.0	17.1	6.6	39.4	14
Carpal tunnel syndrome	92	4.3	4.9	9.8	18.0	17.1	6.6	39.4	14
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	30	23.6	--	43.9	--	--	32.5	--	3
Welder's flash	20	35.0	--	65.0	--	--	--	--	3
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Digestive system diseases and disorders	96	--	9.8	15.9	6.2	8.4	11.6	48.0	30
Hernia	96	--	9.8	15.9	6.2	8.4	11.6	48.0	30
Hernia, unspecified	96	--	9.8	15.9	6.2	8.4	11.6	48.0	30
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	61	8.2	2.9	1.6	14.9	6.2	20.4	45.7	24
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	9	10.6	--	10.6	12.8	--	--	66.0	41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Rheumatism, except the back	49	8.2	3.6	--	16.2	7.8	25.5	38.8	24
Tendonitis	42	--	4.2	--	18.8	9.0	27.3	40.6	24
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	20	20.4	44.2	21.0	14.5	--	--	--	2
Dermatitis	14	28.8	62.3	8.9	--	--	--	--	2
Allergic dermatitis	14	28.8	62.3	8.9	--	--	--	--	2
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	29	10.9	--	83.7	--	--	--	5.4	3
Symptoms	29	10.9	--	83.7	--	--	--	5.4	3
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	24	--	--	93.7	--	--	--	6.3	3
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	23	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	8	--	86.3	--	13.7	--	--	--	2
Mental disorders or syndromes	8	--	86.3	--	13.7	--	--	--	2
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	8	--	86.3	--	13.7	--	--	--	2
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	76	--	12.7	--	65.4	14.7	--	7.2	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Head	259	39.9	31.3	13.6	1.8	5.5	4.2	3.8	2
Head, unspecified	16	39.7	28.1	20.5	--	--	--	11.8	2
Cranial region, including skull	28	25.2	26.3	8.4	--	16.0	--	24.1	2
Brain	25	28.6	29.9	--	--	18.2	--	23.3	2
Face	169	53.3	14.1	16.9	2.7	5.8	6.4	0.8	1
Eye(s)	141	56.2	8.0	17.1	3.3	6.9	7.6	0.9	1
Mouth	8	26.5	50.1	23.5	--	--	--	--	2
Multiple face locations	9	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Multiple head locations	46	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Neck, Including Throat	65	5.9	7.4	16.6	33.5	20.3	6.4	9.8	8
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	65	5.9	7.4	16.6	33.5	20.3	6.4	9.8	8
Trunk	2,113	9.5	13.7	28.5	17.0	8.5	5.3	17.5	5
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	274	4.8	17.5	28.0	10.0	9.2	7.3	23.3	5
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	51	7.6	18.6	16.4	16.9	12.1	--	28.3	10
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	47	8.2	19.9	17.5	11.3	12.9	--	30.2	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,529	10.1	13.5	30.0	19.1	9.1	2.7	15.6	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	961	9.7	10.9	32.3	14.7	11.6	3.2	17.6	5
Lumbar region	438	7.7	13.8	25.5	33.4	5.5	0.3	13.7	6
Thoracic region	71	11.1	50.8	12.4	5.6	3.3	9.6	7.1	2
Coccygeal region	40	47.8	--	52.2	--	--	--	--	3
Multiple back regions	15	--	11.7	41.3	--	11.7	11.7	23.4	5
Abdomen	115	5.4	9.0	15.1	13.5	7.0	9.8	40.2	20
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	19	33.3	4.9	11.0	50.9	--	--	--	7
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	95	--	9.9	16.2	6.3	8.6	10.2	48.8	30
Pelvic region	140	13.8	10.4	28.3	11.8	--	29.4	6.3	5
Hip(s)	58	8.0	2.5	10.2	6.2	--	70.7	2.4	27
Groin	71	20.7	17.1	43.3	14.9	--	--	4.0	3
Upper extremities	1,158	18.3	13.4	21.8	10.7	7.1	7.8	20.9	5
Arm(s)	212	12.8	7.1	13.7	13.1	18.8	12.9	21.5	15
Arm(s), unspecified	108	5.8	3.3	22.4	20.9	10.4	13.6	23.4	10
Upper arm(s)	22	5.5	26.4	4.5	--	5.0	8.2	50.4	37
Elbow(s)	56	32.6	6.5	5.1	2.1	43.6	6.3	3.8	13
Forearm(s)	24	5.2	8.1	4.2	16.5	6.7	30.5	28.8	25
Wrist(s)	290	17.7	5.6	22.8	11.9	8.1	5.6	28.2	8
Hand(s), except finger(s)	190	30.8	16.2	22.1	9.3	4.1	2.1	15.5	3
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	354	19.7	25.4	29.2	10.8	2.5	4.6	7.8	3
Multiple upper extremities locations	111	3.9	3.0	10.8	5.5	1.6	23.3	51.8	35
Hand(s) and finger(s)	30	9.5	--	7.8	--	--	82.6	--	21
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	12	--	--	77.8	--	14.8	7.4	--	4
Hand(s) and arm(s)	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	92
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	59	2.4	5.7	--	10.4	--	--	81.5	49
Lower extremities	1,093	24.3	7.2	17.5	15.5	10.8	6.1	18.5	6
Leg(s)	726	24.7	4.8	18.6	14.5	11.8	7.7	18.0	7
Leg(s), unspecified	88	31.0	23.6	19.3	--	1.6	2.1	22.4	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Thigh(s)	12	--	--	41.8	28.0	30.2	--	--	7
Knee(s)	557	17.5	1.7	19.8	18.0	13.9	9.4	19.8	10
Lower leg(s)	67	81.0	7.1	1.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.5	1
Ankle(s)	222	29.7	15.2	14.4	13.5	9.3	2.5	15.5	4
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	96	10.7	4.9	12.9	25.0	6.0	3.2	37.4	8
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	96	10.7	4.9	12.9	25.0	6.0	3.2	37.4	8
Toe(s), toenail(s)	37	3.2	16.2	32.7	28.8	13.9	5.2	--	5
Multiple lower extremities locations	12	78.7	--	--	--	10.5	--	10.8	1
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Body Systems	29	24.9	34.8	19.9	8.0	12.4	--	--	2
Multiple Body Parts	451	9.8	16.9	16.0	23.8	7.3	6.2	20.0	7
Nonclassifiable	8	22.4	24.5	40.8	--	--	12.3	--	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Chemicals and chemical products	63	67.2	14.1	11.2	--	--	4.3	3.2	1
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	11	10.4	78.4	11.2	--	--	--	--	2
Chemical products--general	35	97.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	1
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	34	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	32	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Containers	808	14.2	14.6	24.1	12.9	11.6	1.4	21.2	5
Containers, unspecified	14	71.5	--	21.1	7.3	--	--	--	1
Containers--nonpressurized	658	9.2	17.0	21.4	14.2	12.8	1.5	23.8	7
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	24	6.8	28.4	20.2	6.8	12.8	12.8	12.2	5
Bags, sacks, totes	56	15.0	36.6	19.4	2.9	11.4	--	14.7	2
Barrels, kegs, drums	26	28.3	21.3	15.6	--	--	--	34.9	3
Bottles, jugs, flasks	64	--	--	8.6	--	8.6	--	82.7	49
Boxes, crates, cartons	378	10.5	18.2	27.7	16.0	8.0	1.8	17.8	4
Buckets, baskets, pails	11	--	--	15.5	84.5	--	--	--	9
Cans	16	--	--	24.7	56.7	7.1	--	11.5	10
Pots, pans, trays	26	14.5	25.1	--	20.1	4.5	--	36.0	6
Tanks, bins, vats	36	--	6.6	4.1	5.3	84.1	--	--	15
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	22	--	5.4	18.1	20.8	32.8	--	22.9	13
Containers--pressurized	19	24.1	--	57.7	12.3	--	--	5.9	3
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	9	21.3	--	63.2	15.5	--	--	--	3
Containers--variable restraint	35	13.9	--	53.6	11.3	5.8	4.6	10.9	3
Bundles, bales	18	--	--	54.5	22.5	11.5	--	11.5	4
Reels, rolls	18	27.7	--	52.8	--	--	9.3	10.2	3
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	27	--	24.5	35.5	--	22.0	--	18.0	4
Dishes, bowls	10	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Drinking cups, beverage glasses	12	--	57.8	--	--	--	--	42.2	2
Skids, pallets	44	78.5	--	14.1	4.5	3.0	--	--	1
Furniture and fixtures	144	17.3	22.0	8.5	8.8	4.7	3.5	35.3	7
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	41	8.7	51.1	12.2	6.8	8.0	--	13.2	2
Counters, counter tops	21	10.1	89.9	--	--	--	--	--	2
Garment racks, other racks	14	10.0	13.3	27.5	--	10.8	--	38.3	3
Furniture	76	26.4	6.9	7.1	5.5	4.5	2.5	47.2	17
Beds, bedding, mattresses	53	13.6	10.0	7.8	3.4	2.9	--	62.3	48
Tables, worktables	11	65.3	--	11.9	22.7	--	--	--	1
Other fixtures	18	7.7	29.5	--	--	--	9.1	53.8	35
Plumbing fixtures	11	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	85.6	35
Bathtubs	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	35
Machinery	340	7.5	22.0	26.1	11.4	3.7	10.8	18.4	5
Agricultural and garden machinery	12	--	79.5	--	20.5	--	--	--	2
Mowing machinery	11	--	85.8	--	14.2	--	--	--	2
Mowing machinery, unspecified	10	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	44	4.1	14.9	9.0	41.7	4.5	2.3	23.4	9
Excavating machinery	12	--	47.0	--	43.3	--	--	9.7	9
Loaders	15	11.9	--	--	80.3	--	--	7.8	8
Loaders, unspecified	8	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	8
Front end loaders	8	24.6	--	--	59.4	--	--	16.0	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Mining and drilling machinery	13	--	7.6	30.3	7.6	15.2	7.6	31.8	14
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	12	--	8.2	24.6	8.2	16.4	8.2	34.4	18
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	72	7.3	7.1	53.7	3.7	--	--	28.2	3
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	43	--	--	71.6	6.1	--	--	22.3	5
Air conditioning units	10	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	34	--	--	63.6	7.8	--	--	28.6	3
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	9	26.0	54.5	--	--	--	--	19.6	2
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	8	32.3	67.7	--	--	--	--	--	2
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	19	14.7	--	39.6	--	--	--	45.6	3
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances,	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	173
Vacuum cleaners	9	--	--	86.9	--	--	--	13.1	3
Material handling machinery	41	4.6	17.2	41.1	10.2	2.4	--	24.6	5
Conveyors--powered	11	--	19.8	36.8	12.1	9.3	--	22.0	3
Conveyors--belt	8	--	26.3	49.0	--	12.3	--	12.3	3
Elevators	15	12.2	12.2	75.6	--	--	--	--	5
Manlifts	15	12.2	12.2	75.6	--	--	--	--	5
Jacks	8	--	38.0	15.5	--	--	--	46.5	3
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	80	14.8	33.8	18.4	2.4	2.3	14.8	13.4	3
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	12	8.0	--	15.7	--	--	76.3	--	30
Drills--stationary	11	--	--	17.0	--	--	83.0	--	30
Extruding, injecting, forming, molding machinery	12	--	80.2	--	--	--	19.8	--	2
Extruding machinery	10	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Grinding, polishing machinery	14	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Grinders, abraders	14	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Presses, except printing	9	21.5	43.0	35.5	--	--	--	--	2
Sawing machinery--stationary	31	28.6	--	30.7	6.3	--	--	34.5	5
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	16	55.3	--	32.6	12.1	--	--	--	1
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	123
Special process machinery	49	4.0	12.1	14.3	4.6	15.8	49.1	--	11
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	30	--	6.7	12.2	--	--	81.1	--	21
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized, n.e.c.	24	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	8	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Sewing, stitching machinery	8	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Miscellaneous machinery	30	--	25.5	14.7	22.5	--	--	37.4	8
Other machinery	24	--	31.9	--	28.1	--	--	40.0	8
Vending machines	9	--	--	--	74.5	--	--	25.5	8
Machinery, n.e.c.	10	--	79.9	--	--	--	--	20.1	2
Parts and materials	476	23.7	11.9	17.2	18.5	6.8	4.9	17.1	5
Building materials--solid elements	277	32.5	8.5	14.8	21.0	6.3	4.8	12.0	4
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	13	24.5	--	8.8	66.7	--	--	--	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	10	--	--	11.7	88.3	--	--	--	10
Pipes, ducts, tubing	33	3.7	--	35.4	21.7	--	--	39.2	10
Ducts	10	--	--	25.8	74.2	--	--	--	10
Metal pipe, tubing	18	--	--	43.5	--	--	--	56.5	42
Structural metal materials	88	11.4	16.5	25.6	27.0	9.9	6.8	2.8	5
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	10	11.3	--	39.6	11.3	11.3	26.5	--	3
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	69	7.9	21.3	27.2	26.0	11.0	4.9	1.8	5
Wood, lumber	59	37.9	6.8	--	24.8	9.9	--	20.6	6
Wood, lumber, unspecified	34	57.5	--	--	42.5	--	--	--	1
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	16	15.8	17.3	--	--	24.4	--	42.4	16
Other building materials--solid elements	82	64.8	6.2	4.8	4.8	3.4	8.9	7.0	1
Fencing and screening material, n.e.c.	46	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Glass, window panes	10	--	11.8	--	--	--	70.6	17.6	25
Wallboard, drywall	22	36.0	8.6	18.5	18.5	--	--	18.5	5
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	48	23.6	26.4	19.5	9.4	2.5	--	18.6	3
Fasteners	34	33.1	25.9	24.1	13.2	--	--	3.7	2
Nails, brads, tacks	25	40.0	19.4	25.4	10.2	--	--	5.0	2
Ropes, ties	11	--	9.1	10.2	--	11.0	--	69.7	50
Chains, n.e.c.	8	--	--	13.8	--	14.8	--	71.4	50
Machine, tool, and electric parts	36	22.6	2.8	10.5	19.7	27.4	--	17.0	8
Electric parts	12	--	--	--	30.4	29.7	--	39.9	18
Machine and appliance parts	18	20.7	--	16.0	19.8	36.0	--	7.6	8
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	10	--	--	--	35.5	64.5	--	--	16
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	103	2.8	13.8	27.2	17.5	3.9	4.5	30.3	7
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	45	--	18.4	58.0	14.7	8.9	--	--	4
Tires, except bike	38	--	19.5	69.7	--	10.7	--	--	4
Wheels, tire rims	8	--	13.0	--	87.0	--	--	--	7
Engine parts and accessories	9	13.0	--	17.4	--	--	--	69.6	75
Trailers	43	--	13.6	--	18.5	--	10.8	57.1	37
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,414	16.6	13.4	25.4	11.9	8.6	9.5	14.6	5
Animals and animal products	49	29.9	19.9	44.9	5.3	--	--	--	3
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	12	39.9	--	46.8	13.4	--	--	--	3
Mammals, except humans	37	26.6	26.6	44.3	2.5	--	--	--	2
Cats	16	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	2
Dogs	11	85.8	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Mammals, n.e.c.	8	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Food products--fresh or processed	27	38.6	--	40.4	21.0	--	--	--	5
Other food products--fresh or processed	20	53.0	--	47.0	--	--	--	--	1
Fats, oils	20	53.0	--	47.0	--	--	--	--	1
Metallic minerals	18	16.5	--	22.3	10.9	5.6	--	44.7	15
Metallic minerals, unspecified	14	7.1	--	28.6	--	7.1	--	57.1	33
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	80	1.6	58.1	--	4.8	6.6	10.4	18.5	2
Rocks, crushed stone	79	1.6	57.6	--	4.8	6.7	10.6	18.7	2
Person--injured or ill worker	668	20.1	6.2	20.3	14.1	8.6	13.8	16.9	7
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	11	--	65.4	--	10.4	--	--	24.2	2
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	657	20.5	5.2	20.7	14.1	8.7	14.0	16.8	8
Person--other than injured or ill worker	520	11.2	17.1	32.5	10.4	10.9	6.1	11.9	4
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	15	27.1	--	7.8	--	--	--	65.1	92
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	504	10.8	17.3	33.3	10.7	11.3	6.3	10.3	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	48	25.1	7.3	36.0	9.9	--	3.9	17.8	3
Trees, logs	37	28.3	--	34.9	8.5	--	5.1	23.2	4
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed, n.e.c.	8	21.0	--	57.9	21.0	--	--	--	3
Structures and surfaces	926	12.9	8.9	23.3	21.8	9.4	5.7	18.0	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	833	12.5	7.9	23.2	24.2	10.2	5.1	16.9	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	96	3.9	6.4	5.1	78.7	--	3.2	2.7	10
Floors	300	21.1	6.3	18.5	17.0	15.1	4.8	17.1	10
Floor of building	271	22.9	6.6	18.4	17.4	16.3	5.3	13.1	6
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	8	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	5
Ground	210	10.1	9.5	32.4	16.9	7.6	2.2	21.3	5
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	31	--	9.2	5.8	25.4	3.6	19.6	36.4	25
Stairs, steps	114	10.7	8.2	28.3	12.3	16.2	10.0	14.2	8
Stairs, steps, unspecified	47	10.3	5.6	18.1	20.7	12.1	3.9	29.4	9
Stairs, steps--indoors	36	--	--	29.0	6.9	30.7	26.9	6.5	14
Stairs, steps--outdoors	31	23.6	21.7	43.1	5.9	5.7	--	--	4
Parking lots	73	5.6	9.6	34.9	22.7	5.6	3.5	18.1	4
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8	--	22.2	42.8	13.7	--	--	21.3	3
Other structural elements	76	20.4	6.1	25.9	--	2.4	13.9	31.3	5
Doors	13	18.5	14.1	44.1	--	--	7.7	15.5	3
Fences, fence panels	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	51
Gates	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Walls	15	24.5	--	--	--	12.1	--	63.4	60
Windows	17	--	--	83.4	--	--	--	16.6	3
Structural elements, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Structures	17	--	73.1	16.9	--	--	--	10.0	2
Towers, poles	14	--	88.0	--	--	--	--	12.0	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	399	17.0	14.6	30.8	16.9	4.0	1.5	15.3	4
Handtools--nonpowered	235	15.5	19.7	36.3	22.2	4.0	1.3	0.9	4
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	95	18.0	29.4	42.7	8.1	--	1.7	--	3
Knives	84	20.4	28.6	39.8	9.2	--	1.9	--	3
Digging handtools--nonpowered	12	9.6	--	7.3	69.9	13.2	--	--	7
Shovels	10	11.4	--	8.8	64.0	15.8	--	--	7
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	24	29.6	23.1	7.8	5.8	33.6	--	--	2
Sledges	16	31.1	--	11.4	8.5	49.0	--	--	10
Turning handtools--nonpowered	71	15.8	11.3	56.1	13.3	--	1.9	1.7	5
Wrenches	71	15.8	11.3	56.1	13.3	--	1.9	1.7	5
Other handtools--nonpowered	33	--	15.0	6.1	75.9	--	--	3.0	8
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	24	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	8
Crowbars	9	--	55.3	22.3	11.2	--	--	11.2	2
Handtools--powered	97	29.0	10.5	30.8	2.7	4.2	--	22.7	3
Boring handtools--powered	26	35.8	--	48.9	--	--	--	15.3	4
Augers--powered	14	18.1	--	81.9	--	--	--	--	4
Drills--powered	9	41.4	--	11.8	--	--	--	46.8	4
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	14	52.0	--	--	19.4	20.0	--	8.5	1
Jackhammers--powered	9	42.7	--	--	28.2	29.1	--	--	7
Welding and heating handtools--powered	41	25.7	22.2	31.4	--	3.3	--	17.4	3
Welding torches--powered	36	19.5	20.2	36.3	--	3.8	--	20.2	3
Ladders	15	--	--	--	83.9	16.1	--	--	10
Ladders--movable	12	--	--	--	80.0	20.0	--	--	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Movable ladders, unspecified	12	--	--	--	80.0	20.0	--	--	10
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	36	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	94.9	43
Wheelchairs	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	43
Vehicles	363	5.1	15.3	12.7	26.0	12.6	4.5	23.9	9
Highway vehicle, motorized	280	3.0	14.3	8.5	29.9	11.2	5.8	27.4	9
Highway vehicle, unspecified	26	--	27.3	6.9	--	51.5	4.4	9.8	20
Automobile	64	5.9	46.0	9.2	18.1	7.3	10.4	3.1	2
Bus	10	46.9	--	17.0	36.1	--	--	--	5
Truck	173	--	2.1	8.3	39.1	7.8	4.9	37.8	12
Truck, unspecified	24	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	95.9	101
Pickup truck	17	--	--	21.8	22.0	42.6	13.5	--	13
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	40	--	--	7.2	17.0	15.2	15.2	45.4	28
Truck, n.e.c.	87	--	4.1	3.1	65.3	--	--	27.5	9
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	18	36.4	38.8	--	--	24.7	--	--	2
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	18	36.4	38.8	--	--	24.7	--	--	2
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	24	11.0	--	62.5	14.1	6.9	--	5.5	3
Forklift	21	12.8	--	61.3	11.6	8.0	--	6.3	3
Forklift, unspecified	19	13.9	--	66.6	12.6	--	--	6.9	3
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	33	3.5	25.2	19.7	21.9	18.2	--	11.5	6
Cart, dolly, handtruck	30	3.8	28.0	10.8	24.3	20.2	--	12.8	6
Other sources	147	36.7	12.9	20.6	7.3	16.7	3.8	2.0	5
Apparel and textiles	37	27.3	10.7	31.5	--	25.4	5.1	--	5
Clothing and shoes	32	27.9	5.9	31.0	--	29.3	5.9	--	5
Clothing, unspecified	10	80.3	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	1
Blouses, shirts, dresses, trousers, skirts	18	--	--	56.3	--	43.7	--	--	5
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	16	15.5	29.0	--	36.3	7.8	11.4	--	9
Fire, flame, smoke	13	19.3	21.6	--	45.0	--	14.1	--	9
Scrap, waste, debris	77	43.6	10.3	21.4	6.2	16.2	2.4	--	2
Chips, particles, splinters	77	43.6	10.3	21.4	6.2	16.2	2.4	--	2
Metal chips, particles	47	40.3	11.2	17.8	10.1	20.6	--	--	2
Wood chips, sawdust	14	86.2	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	1
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	12	63.0	10.0	16.2	--	10.8	--	--	1
Liquids	10	75.2	11.9	--	--	12.9	--	--	1
Water	7	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nonclassifiable	95	25.0	2.4	14.5	4.4	2.1	20.0	31.5	24

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	5,174	16.2	13.5	22.7	15.3	8.6	6.0	17.8	5
Contact with objects and equipment									
Struck against object	1,375	19.8	19.9	17.1	12.8	4.3	6.8	19.3	4
Struck against object	398	22.8	16.2	11.2	10.9	6.7	7.4	24.8	5
Stepped on object	83	31.6	3.5	8.5	1.7	9.2	12.9	32.7	13
Struck against stationary object	277	23.4	21.2	11.6	9.0	5.2	6.8	22.8	3
Struck against moving object	29	--	10.2	11.4	58.0	--	--	20.4	7
Struck against object, n.e.c.	9	--	--	22.3	--	56.7	--	20.9	16
Struck by object	648	17.9	24.7	19.3	11.9	2.0	4.1	20.1	3
Struck by object, unspecified	10	10.2	20.4	20.4	18.4	--	--	30.6	4
Struck by falling object	242	11.2	29.3	19.2	13.6	3.2	2.2	21.2	4
Struck by flying object	57	17.6	32.5	17.2	20.2	--	--	12.6	2
Struck by flying object, unspecified	7	--	13.8	27.5	13.8	--	--	45.0	7
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	28	24.9	29.7	8.3	37.2	--	--	--	2
Struck by discharged object or substance	12	24.9	59.1	16.0	--	--	--	--	2
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	9	--	20.7	37.6	--	--	--	41.7	3
Struck by swinging or slipping object	276	26.5	24.1	20.8	6.0	1.4	7.7	13.5	2
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	26	9.1	7.0	6.3	--	--	--	77.6	101
Struck by slipping handheld object	211	32.8	19.4	25.9	7.9	1.9	4.3	8.0	2
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	39	4.2	61.4	2.9	--	--	31.5	--	2
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	38	--	--	3.2	17.9	--	--	78.9	43
Struck by object, n.e.c.	24	19.2	7.8	33.3	29.3	5.7	--	4.7	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	236	17.4	16.3	23.2	12.5	3.8	15.9	10.9	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	21	9.3	45.6	12.3	--	--	18.7	14.0	2
Caught in running equipment or machinery	120	10.7	13.8	21.6	4.6	6.5	28.1	14.7	10
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	37	4.4	22.3	60.8	12.5	--	--	--	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	58	42.7	6.8	6.3	33.5	2.1	--	8.7	3
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	55	44.7	14.3	18.2	5.1	17.7	--	--	2
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	55	44.7	14.3	18.2	5.1	17.7	--	--	2
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	34	--	7.0	3.7	65.8	--	--	23.5	8
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	26	--	9.1	4.8	55.6	--	--	30.5	9
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	8	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	8
Falls	855	12.3	7.4	23.3	26.0	10.2	3.8	17.0	8
Fall to lower level	280	9.7	6.1	22.7	25.9	13.5	1.8	20.3	8
Fall down stairs or steps	99	12.3	6.8	32.6	17.5	18.6	1.9	10.4	5
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	17	--	5.9	12.1	--	5.9	11.8	64.2	95
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	13	--	7.7	--	--	7.7	15.4	69.2	106
Fall from ladder	46	--	--	6.4	50.1	20.2	2.5	20.9	10
Fall from roof	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	36
Fall from roof edge	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	36
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	56	4.3	4.8	15.3	44.9	9.8	--	21.0	8
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	43	29.2	6.6	41.6	14.3	8.4	--	--	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Jump to lower level	147	7.5	2.4	22.2	51.2	0.6	2.1	13.9	10
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	23	22.1	--	36.6	7.9	4.0	--	29.4	5
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	8	77.7	22.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	112	--	--	21.5	65.4	--	2.7	10.4	10
Fall on same level	428	15.7	9.9	24.1	17.4	11.3	5.8	15.8	6
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	389	16.6	10.9	26.2	16.4	11.9	5.5	12.4	4
Fall onto or against objects	37	5.8	--	2.7	26.1	4.8	8.8	51.9	35
Bodily reaction and exertion	2,460	13.9	11.1	26.9	12.8	10.4	6.5	18.4	5
Bodily reaction	380	24.4	6.4	28.8	13.5	8.1	4.1	14.6	5
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	118	9.6	11.4	47.0	13.1	7.3	4.1	7.5	5
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	123	41.1	4.0	21.4	10.6	4.3	3.2	15.3	3
Walking--without other incident	96	29.2	5.3	26.1	17.9	10.3	7.1	4.0	5
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	32	8.6	--	8.0	17.4	22.1	--	44.0	14
Overexertion	1,771	11.0	13.5	29.7	12.5	11.2	3.8	18.5	5
Overexertion, unspecified	13	--	7.8	15.3	37.8	7.8	--	31.3	10
Overexertion in lifting	592	12.9	14.2	33.9	13.8	7.1	0.3	17.8	4
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	120	6.0	8.6	45.1	4.4	--	5.1	30.7	5
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	1,000	10.7	14.2	26.3	12.6	13.8	5.8	16.6	5
Overexertion, n.e.c.	45	7.1	2.2	12.9	6.7	35.8	3.8	31.5	20
Repetitive motion	303	18.5	3.3	8.7	13.8	8.7	25.2	21.9	16
Repetitive motion, unspecified	76	7.1	5.9	7.8	39.3	15.4	12.1	12.4	8
Typing or keyentry	10	41.0	18.1	41.0	--	--	--	--	2
Repetitive use of tools	84	56.0	--	10.4	8.0	11.6	8.7	5.3	1
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	65	--	--	--	6.1	4.1	22.8	67.0	70
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	69	--	5.3	11.0	2.0	3.4	65.2	13.2	27
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	168	47.1	16.7	22.3	5.3	4.9	3.7	--	2
Contact with temperature extremes	61	45.6	11.8	20.5	7.6	4.1	10.3	--	2
Contact with hot objects or substances	60	46.6	12.1	20.9	7.8	2.1	10.5	--	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	77	58.2	17.8	15.7	5.7	2.7	--	--	1
Inhalation of substance	13	32.1	22.3	45.6	--	--	--	--	2
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	8	51.5	35.8	12.7	--	--	--	--	1
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	49	76.9	18.1	5.0	--	--	--	--	1
Exposure to radiation	20	35.0	--	65.0	--	--	--	--	3
Exposure to welding light	20	35.0	--	65.0	--	--	--	--	3
Transportation accidents	205	3.1	21.8	10.1	29.5	15.3	5.3	14.9	9
Highway accident	136	2.8	11.4	10.7	40.3	15.4	5.7	13.7	9
Highway accident, unspecified	10	--	23.6	28.4	--	48.0	--	--	3
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	48	7.9	23.3	15.0	13.2	31.0	2.3	7.3	6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	8	--	87.5	--	--	--	--	12.5	2
Moving in same direction	14	--	--	35.4	37.3	27.2	--	--	8
Moving in intersection	8	47.6	38.2	14.2	--	--	--	--	2
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	8	--	--	14.6	14.6	70.9	--	--	20
Noncollision accident	76	--	2.4	3.7	63.7	1.4	8.8	19.9	9
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	65	--	2.8	--	74.1	--	--	23.1	9
Ran off highway--no collision	11	--	--	26.6	--	10.3	63.0	--	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1999 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	25	10.4	20.4	--	4.6	41.9	12.0	10.7	12
Noncollision accident	18	14.8	29.1	--	6.5	34.4	--	15.2	6
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	41	--	58.6	15.3	5.8	--	--	20.4	2
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	38	--	62.6	9.5	6.2	--	--	21.8	2
Fires and explosions	10	25.2	--	--	--	28.2	46.6	--	16
Assaults and violent acts	40	25.0	34.2	29.8	11.1	--	--	--	2
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	7	--	75.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	2
Assaults by animals	33	30.6	25.0	36.5	7.9	--	--	--	2
Nonvenomous bites	24	7.8	34.6	50.5	7.1	--	--	--	3
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nonclassifiable	61	31.0	3.3	8.8	4.9	--	8.3	43.8	24

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix D

Report Form and Instructions Used in the 1998 Survey

This is available in separate PDF document

Appendix E

Glossary of Terms

Annual summary - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.200, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

Annual survey - Each year BLS conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

Cooperative program - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employee - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

Employer - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

Establishment - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from or from which they are paid.

Exposure - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

Federal Register - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions or deletions.

First aid - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

First report of injury - A workers' compensation form which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record, OSHA No.101.

Hours Worked - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence rate - The number of injuries, illnesses or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

Log and Summary - (OSHA No.200) The OSHA recordkeeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

Lost workday cases - Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays-away from work - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Lost workdays-restricted work activity - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Low-hazard industries - Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must

have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated 3-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical treatment - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational Illness - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.

Occupational skin diseases or disorders - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

Dust diseases of the lungs - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

Poisoning - Systemic effects of toxic materials Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

Disorders due to physical agents - Other than toxic materials.
Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects

of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma - Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

All other occupational illnesses - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational Injury - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

Recordable cases - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Regularly exempt employers - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA recordkeeping include but are not limited to employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries; i.e., SICs 52-89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreation services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80); and all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

Restriction of work or motion - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in two-digit, three-digit or four-digit industries according to the degree of information available.

Supplementary Record (OSHA No.101) - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

Usable Units - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

Volunteers - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

Work environment - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

Appendix F

Scope and Methodology of Survey

Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers' understanding of which cases were work related, under current recordkeeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; sulfur mining, part of SIC 14; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-87 and 89. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 1997 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,200 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 97 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 1,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the Standard Industrial Classification code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved hence permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The national sample is designed to produce data at the 2-digit SIC industry level in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the 3-digit level in oil and gas extraction; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services; and the 4-digit level in manufacturing.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Industry Benchmarking. Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current

to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

Weighting cases involving days away from work. Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

Federal-state cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form which is then used for national and state estimates.

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The data are tabulated according to this SIC scheme. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for this survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 and later for the following industries are not comparable to the estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42; transportation by air (SIC 45); and transportation services (SIC 47). In addition, the 1996 and later estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent

confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

Nonsampling error

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

Recent survey modifications

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

Publication guidelines

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of SIC codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry in 1997 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.